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VOLUME I.

494  
NUMBER 1.

April 1, 1908

Idaho State  
Historical Society  
Bulletin

v. 1  
nos. 1-4

Published Quarterly by the State Historical  
Society at Boise, Idaho.



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## Announcement

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TO THE CITIZENS OF IDAHO:

*The Trustees of the State Historical Society of Idaho take pleasure in announcing that a Quarterly Bulletin will be issued giving some account of what is being accomplished by this organization.*

*All officers, state, county and city, as well as newspapers, pioneers, teachers, ministers and others, who know from personal knowledge or from access to written records may aid much in this work.*

*Everyone should be interested in the collection of the material necessary for compiling the history of the community in which he lives, and there is no safer place in the state for the preservation of this material, when collected, than in the rooms of the State Historical Society at Boise.*

*All material donated or loaned to the Society should be addressed to Hon. John Hailey, Sr., Boise, Idaho, who is authorized to pay all charges of shipment.*

BOISE, IDAHO, April 1, 1908.

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## The Idaho State Historical Society

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The State Historical Society of Idaho was organized by an Act passed by the Legislature of 1907. By this Act the Historical Society of Idaho Pioneers was merged into that of the state, and all of its property was turned over to the state society. The duty of the state Society as defined by the legislative act creating it, is as follows:

(1) To collect books, maps, charts, pictures, and other papers and material illustrative of the history of this state in particular and generally of the Northwest.

(2) To procure from pioneers narratives of their exploits, perils and adventures.

(3) To procure facts and statements relative to the history, progress, and decay of the Indian tribes within the state.

(4) To collect and preserve fossils, specimens of ores and mineral objects, curiosities connected with the history of the state and all such books, maps, writings, charts, or other material as will tend to facilitate historical, scientific and antiquarian research.

(5) To bind, catalogue, and carefully preserve all unbound books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and especially newspaper files containing legal notices, now in its possession or which it may hereinafter receive.

(6) To biennially prepare for publication a report of its collections and such other matters relating to the transactions of the society as may be useful to the public.

(7) To keep its rooms open at reasonable hours on business days for the reception of the citizens of this state and others who may wish to visit the same.





The same act defines the duties of the librarian, and trustees as follows:

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the librarian, by and under the direction of the board of trustees, to do, and perform, or to procure to be done and performed, all the acts specified in Sec. 2 of this act.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to faithfully expend and apply all money received by the state of Idaho, to the uses and purposes directed by law, and shall hold all its present and future collections and property for the state, and shall not sell, mortgage, transfer or dispose of in any manner, or remove from the Capitol any article thereof or any part of the same, without authority of law or the consent of the Legislature: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to prevent the sale or exchange of any duplicates the Society may have or obtain.

For carrying on the work \$3500 were appropriated, with this the work has been begun. The board of trustees met in May, 1907, appointed a librarian, made arrangements for the removal of the property, collected by the pioneer association, to the Senate chamber in the Capitol building, which is fitted up for temporary quarters for the work of the society.

Idaho is rich in the deeds of its brave men and equally brave women, has framed political documents that compare favorably with those found in any other state, has made wonderful progress in its churches and its schools, has marvelous natural resources, and although organized as a territory less than half a century ago and two decades have not yet passed since its admission as a state, yet in all the elements that make for civilization, it ranks high among the states of the Union. But thus far very little has been done towards the collection and classifying of the material necessary for a true history of the state. Hon. Robert Strahorn prepared in 1881 a pamphlet of general in-



formation on "The Resources and Attractions of Idaho Territory" and this was followed by another in 1885 by Hon. Jas. L. Onderdonk. Still later a brief work was prepared by H. H. Bancroft. These together with the biennial reports of the commissioner of Labor and Statistics, the executive officers and secretaries of the state institutions are about all that there is in print on the state history that is very trustworthy.

A systematic effort is now being made by the trustees and librarian of the State Historical Society to collect and preserve everything possible bearing on the history of the state and they hope to secure the co-operation of every citizen of Idaho in this work.

Already many valuable articles have been collected of historic interest, and much data concerning the state history has been gathered as is shown by the report of the librarian, found elsewhere in this volume.

The Society is fortunate in the choice of its first Secretary, Hon. John Hailey. He has been in the state practically since its organization as a territory in 1863; has been closely identified with its industrial and political growth; has perhaps a wider acquaintance with the people and resources of the state than any other citizen now living within its boundaries.

He has known personally of every political convention or legislative assembly ever held in Idaho. His keen interest in all that concerns its growth, coupled with a strong retentive memory make him an invaluable man for the position which he now holds.

What is said of Mr. Hailey, the first librarian, applies with equal force to Hon. James A. Pinney, first President of the Board of Trustees. He has been long identified with the state and has always shown himself to be an active, forceful, public spirited citizen.

HENRY L. TALKINGTON.



## State Historical Societies and Their Work

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There are between 400 and 500 Historical Societies in the United States, differing greatly in the character of their work, conditions of membership and manner of maintenance.

Local societies are formed by men and women who are interested in historical research and in tracing the development of the various institutions of their city. They work up its history from its founding, tracing the steps of charters, ordinances, water-works, lighting street improvement, creation and care of public parks, cemeteries, city halls, etc.; the growth of the schools from that kept by one teacher in an improvised room, to the well organized system of ward and high schools; the debating society, followed by the ladies' clubs, which are composed of those interested in the study of literature or music, or it may be for social pleasure. The work of such clubs demand, and sooner or later, secure a public library.

The development of transportation, beginning with the pack train, followed by wagon and stage coach until the time when the shriek of the locomotive announces that the day of the railroad or the steamboat has arrived. Church history is interesting from the day when one minister arrives in a town, which has no place for a common gathering but the saloon and the dance hall, until the time comes when well filled churches and well attended Sunday Schools announce that the town is a place of social refinement and moral uprightness. Closely akin to the work of the church is that of the lodge, and in point of organ-



ization it often precedes the church; most if not all of the lodges stand for the brotherhood of man, and their rituals at any rate demand honest, upright lives from their members.

The newspapers while for the most part private enterprises are nevertheless public institutions in that they shape and reflect public sentiment, their history is therefore to some extent a history of all the institutions and enterprises of the town in which they are published and files of these papers are one of its most valuable historical assets.

Above the town or city organizations is the county, chiefly pioneer organizations whose members meet from time to time for social intercourse, such meetings do much in keeping alive memories of the past, and the lists of names found among their records afford a splendid starting point for anyone interested in the history of any community. While the county does much, its object is primarily enjoyment but as the work of the city reaches out into that of the county, so that of the county soon broadens into that of the state.

The state societies are of various kinds, sometimes membership is an evidence of social prominence or literary achievement, again it may mean connection with the historic families of the state and be spoken of as the "Native Sons and Daughters" and still again the members of some particular religious organization may take up the work of their particular church, but the societies that are accomplishing most are those created by a legislative act with paid librarians who are supplied with enough money to enable them to go from place to place and awaken an interest in and collect material for, a state history.

A. G. Bourne in his report on the work of the American Historical Societies in 1904 said that work of state societies should be as follows: "The association of those actively engaged in historical investiga-





tion or who wish to exert an influence toward the promotion of historical studies; meetings of members to read papers or to listen to addresses; the collection of manuscripts, books and historical relics, maintaining these collections as public libraries and museums; marking historic sites; publication of papers or of documents of historic interest, reprinting rare pamphlets and books and the support of public lectures. How many of these functions a society shall perform depends often as much upon circumstances as upon the performance of its managers. A society may excel as a collector of books in a special field. For example, the Minnesota Historical Society aims to possess a relatively complete collection of works on genealogy and town history, fields in which several of the other societies' libraries are also strong. The Pennsylvania Historical Society is rich in the local histories of England, Scotland and Wales, as well as of the United States. The Wisconsin Society is also well equipped in the sources of British history. The Connecticut Historical Society has 1300 works on New England local history alone. The societies of Kansas and Missouri emphasize the collection of complete files of all local newspapers; every editor or publisher who contributes his newspaper is a member of the society. This aim is partly the consequence of the fact that both societies were founded through the efforts of the State Press Association."

Some of the states appropriate a certain amount to be used annually in collecting, editing and publishing their records as the proceedings of important conventions, messages and proclamations of their governor, etc. There is not much uniformity in the arrangement of these reports, sometimes it is the form of non-periodical magazines, sometimes a regular quarterly bulletin and again it is merely "collections" of various kinds issued in the form of a report. Funds in



addition to those received from the state are sometimes obtained from donations made by the county commissioners or city council, membership fees and subscriptions for the publication of the society.

These organizations are sometimes managed by a board of directors chosen by the members, and sometimes by officers appointed in the same manner as the officers of the other state institutions. But the secret of success, regardless of the manner of organization or management of these societies, lies in the co-operation of individuals, newspapers, schools, city, county and state organizations under whatever name they may work.

HENRY L. TALKINGTON,

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## Brief Political History of Idaho

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The territory termed the "Oregon Country" was bounded on the north by 54 degrees, 40 minutes, or the Russian possessions, on the east by the Rocky Mountains, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the south by 42 degrees or the Spanish possessions, and was claimed by Russia, Spain, Great Britain and the United States.

(1). Russia's claim was based on discovery and occupation by fur traders. The Emperor exercised authority on the Asiatic Coast as far south as 45 degrees north latitude, and he claimed the right of sovereignty on the American coast as far south as 51 degrees and from these points on both sides for one hundred Italian miles out into the sea, treating the northern part of the Pacific as a closed sea. In 1824 a treaty was concluded with the United States and in 1825 one with Great Britain whereby Russia agreed



not to make any settlement south of 54 degrees 40 minutes.

(2). Spain's claim is the strongest of all and is based on the following discoveries. The voyages of Cabrillo and Ferrelo in 1543 to latitude 43 degrees; Juan de Fuca in 1592 to parallel 49 degrees, and the strait which bears his name; Vicanzo in 1603 to latitude 43 degrees; Perez in 1774 to latitude 54 degrees; Heceta in 1775 to latitude 48 degrees, discovering but not entering the river St. Roque, now the Columbia. A few minor voyages as far north as latitude 59 degrees.

Spanish settlement was begun by Cortez in 1535 and gradually pushed west and north through Mexico and California, but never extending farther than the southern boundary of Oregon, although the country much farther north was claimed by Spain. By the treaty of 1763 Spain had a still further right to this country gaining the French claim but she lost this when the territory was receded to France.

(3). Great Britain had little claim to this country by discovery, Drake saw the coast in 1580, Cook examined slightly in 1778, and Van Couver more thoroughly in 1783, but none of these men could be termed original discoverers.

Fur traders established posts in this country in 1793, 1806, and 1811, but no attempts at permanent settlement were made south of the 49th degrees of latitude.

(4). UNITED STATES. The claim of this nation to the Oregon Country is based on discovery, exploration, settlement and treaties.

(a). On May 11, 1792, Captain Robert Gray discovered the Columbia River, sailing up the stream for several miles. There had been a custom, or understanding among nations, that the nation that discovered the mouth of the river was entitled to all the country drained by its tributaries.



(b). In 1805-06 Lewis and Clark, by authority of the United States government, explored most of the country south of 49th degree of latitude, and in 1811 settlements were made at Astoria, by the Lees on the Willamette in 1832-33, and by Whitman near Walla Walla, Washington, and by Spalding at Lapwai, Idaho, in 1836-37.

(c). TREATIES. By treaty with France in 1803 the United States gained all of the French title to the Oregon Country, and by treaty with Spain in 1819 that country surrendered all its rights to the same section. In 1818 the United States and Great Britain entered into what is termed the "joint occupancy" treaty, by the terms of which all the land claimed by both powers west of the Rocky Mountains should be "free and open" to the subjects of both, for the next ten years. This treaty was renewed in 1827 and was to continue indefinitely; either nation could terminate it by giving the other twelve months notice.

(d). In 1844 a popular demand arose for the "re-occupation of Oregon and the reannexation of Texas." The convention which met at Baltimore the same year and nominated Polk for President, asserted that "our title to the whole of the territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable." Polk in his inaugural address made the same claim, omitting the word, whole, however.

A bill passed the house in February, 1845, providing a territorial government for Oregon with a boundary of 54 degrees 40 minutes as the northern limit.

The Senate defeated this bill because it prohibited slavery; Buchanan, Polk's Secretary of State, proposed in July, to compromise by offering the line of 49 as a boundary; this offer was declined by the English and withdrawn by the President in his annual message in the fall of 1845. This was followed, the next spring by a joint resolution of the two houses authorizing the





President, at his discretion, to give Great Britain the required notice of withdrawal from the agreement of 1827; but before the President acted in the matter England offered to accept 49 degrees as the boundary, and Polk dodged all responsibility by referring the proposition to the Senate, which, in June, 1846, ratified the treaty proposed.

(e). The people of Oregon, without waiting for Congress, formed a provisional government in 1843, and in 1848 all of the territory of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains and north of latitude 42 degrees was organized by the government into the territory of Oregon.

(f). In 1853 the territory of Washington was created; its boundaries were: on the north, 49th parallel of latitude; on the east the Rocky Mountains; on the south the Columbia River and the 46th parallel of latitude, starting from a point near Fort Walla Walla; the Pacific Ocean on the west, making a nearly equal division of the whole of Oregon.

(g). Idaho after having been a part of first Oregon and later Washington, was organized into a territory in March, 1863, with the following boundaries: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Snake River where the northern boundary of Oregon intersects the same; then following down the said channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Koos Koos Kia, or Clearwater River, thence due north to the 49th parallel of latitude; thence east along said parallel to the 27th degree of longitude west of Washington; thence south along said degree of longitude to the northern boundary of Colorado territory; thence west along said boundary to the 33rd degree of longitude west of Washington; thence north along said degree to the 42nd parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel to the eastern boundary of the state of Ore-



gon; thence north along said boundary to the place of beginning.

When the territory was admitted as a state in 1890 it was reduced to its present boundaries.

HENRY L. TALKINGTON.

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## Report of the Librarian, State Historical Society of Idaho

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BOISE, IDAHO, November 8, 1907.

HON. JAMES A. PINNEY, *President Board of Trustees,  
State Historical Society of Idaho*, Boise, Idaho:

Sir:—Herewith I hand you three lists of property, relics and curios, now in my charge, located in the Senate room of the Capitol Building, two of which belong to the State, the third is loaned as shown by the list.

List No. 1, property, relics and curios, turned over to me on May 7th, 1907, by Secretary of the Historical Society of Idaho Pioneers.

List No. 2, donations made since May 7th, 1907.

List No. 3, loans made since May 7th, 1907, of articles. Every article received is recorded under proper headings with the donor or lender's name.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN HAILEY,

*Librarian of State Historical Society of Idaho.*

### NO. 1, RECEIVED

The following is a list of the property turned over by the Secretary of the Historical Society of Idaho



Pioneers to the Librarian of the State Historical Society of Idaho, on May 7th, 1907, namely:

- 11 Chairs, leather cushioned.
- 2 Chairs, desk, screw.
- 1 Plain Chair, desk.
- 1 Office Desk, Globe brand.
- 1 Large Desk, table.
- 1 Lounge, leather cushion.
- 1 3x4 Show Case with stand and a few relics therein.
- 1 3x4 foot Show Case with a lot of Relics therein.
- 1 Small round Show Case with stand and a few Relics therein.
- 1 Small stand Show Case with a few photographs.
- 2 Oil Paintings by Ostner.
- 1 Large Picture, framed, of Marion Moore.
- 1 Framed Picture of E. D. Horbrook.
- 3 Pictures of J. D. Agnew.
- 1 First Plate of Boise City.
- 2 Old Ox-Yokes.
- 1 Framed Picture of George L. Shoup.
- 1 Framed Picture of L. F. Cartee.
- 1 Framed Picture of Frank Steunenbergh.
- 1 Framed Picture of John O'Farrell.
- 2 Framed Pictures of Old Pioneers taken in groups.
- 1 Framed Picture of Nevada Freight Team.
- 2 Books, History of Idaho, same kind.
- 3 Volumes, Historical Reports of Montana.
- 2 Volumes, Historical Reports of Oregon.
- 1 Seal, old, Idaho Territory.
- 1 Old Cupboard, with a few old books therein.
- 1 Woman Suffrage Flag.
- 1 Long Wooden Gun.
- 1 Framed Sampler, made by ten year old girl in 1839.



- 3 Old Guns.
- 1 Bar to first Ditching Plow in Idaho.
- 1 Old Shaving Horse.
- 1 Old Riding Saddle.
- 1 Old pair Saddlebags.
- 1 Old pair Canteens for saddle.
- 1 Melodian.
- 2 Old Adobe Bricks from Trappers' Fort, 1835.
- 3 Old Time Chairs.
- 1 Old Whipsaw, early days.
- 1 Photograph, group of Idaho Officers that went to Spanish War.
- 1 Painting of Boise made in 1868 by Ostner.
- 18 Bound Volumes of Old Newspapers, printed in Idaho at different times and different places, ranging from December 5th, 1868, to 1896, many numbers are missing.

#### NO. 2, DONATED

List of articles donated to the State Historical Society of Idaho since May 7th, 1907:

- Framed Picture of Admiral Dewey.
- Framed Territorial Warrant, issued, Lewiston, 27, December 19, 1863.
- Framed Photograph of James H. Hawley.
- 7th, 11th and 12th Territorial Session Laws.
- Framed Photograph of Justice I. N. Sullivan of the Supreme Court.
- Framed Photograph of Chief Justice J. T. Ailshie, of Supreme Court.
- Framed Photograph of President Lincoln in the Emancipation Proclamation.
- Framed Photograph of late Speaker J. G. Blaine, House of Representatives.
- Framed Photograph of late Speaker W. D. Kellye, of Penn.
- Upper Jaw of some unknown animal.





Framed Photograph of Bishop A. J. Glorieux, of Boise.

2 Specimens of Fossil Rock, (Goods.)

1 Old Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Treasure Box, taken by highwaymen.

Old Territorial safe used in early days.

Uliptus Buttons or seeds.

Volcanic Stone from Lava beds in eastern Oregon.

2 Large Fossil Rocks, (Goods.)

1 Hair-Ball from stomach of cow.

Lord's Prayer, pen work, framed.

2 pieces of Wood from tree planted by Alexander Hamilton, in 1782, in New York.

Photograph of the Hall of Fame, New York City, New York.

Map showing Ada, Boise, Owyhee, Alturas Counties in 1865.

Photograph of Indian Carving on Rock on Snake River.

Photograph of Old Convention Hall, framed, of 1863.

1 Mining Rocker used in early days, from Idaho City.

1 Deringer Pistol.

1 Piece of Petrified Wood.

2 Blowers for cleaning Gold Dust.

1 Large Buckskin Purse, used by bank for Gold Dust.

1 Funnel for pouring Gold Dust into Purse.

1 Blank Certificate of Bed Rock Flume Stock, No. 106.

1 Volume of 1st Session Laws of Idaho Territory, 1863-64.

1 Volume of 8th Session Laws of Idaho Territory, 1874-75, Revised.

1 Purse containing 17 rare Old Coins and 1 Arrow Flint Head.



- 1 Lady's Black Beaded Belt, hand made.
- 1 Piece of Petrified Wood.
- 1 Pair of Gold Scales for weighing Gold Dust.
- 3 Blowers for cleaning Gold Dust.
- 1 Old Style Spring Balance Scales for weighing.
- 2 Prospector's Horns.
- 2 Pairs Deer Horns.
- 1 Copy 3rd Session Laws of Idaho Territory,  
1865-66.
- 2 Old 5-Shooter Pistols.
- 1 Old Saddler's hand Hammer, 1863.
- 2 old 5-Shooter Pistols.
- 1 Large old Padlock, 1863.
- 1 Pair Prison Leg Irons, shop made, first used in  
Idaho City, 1864.
- 1 Prison Ball and Chain, first used in Idaho City,  
1864.
- 1 Old small Pepper Box Pistol, single barrel.
- 1 Wooden, hand-made Printer's Stick, made by  
J. S. Butler, Sept., 1863.
- 1 Old Book and Stationery Stamp, 1864.
- 6 Rare old time Guns, all different make.
- 2 Rare old time Six Shooter revolving Pistols.
- 1 Pair Deer Horns.
- 4 Pieces of Ore.
- 1 Old House Chair, 1864.
- 2 Old Newspapers, 1866, 67.
- 1 Old Ellen's Revolver, Six Shooter.
- 1 Old Book, title, "Occasional Thoughts by Harris  
Sevre."
- This ends Idaho City contributions so far.
- 1 Map of Idaho.
- 1 Pair small Deer Horns.
- 1 Framed Picture of J. D. Agnew.
- 1 Framed Photograph of President Theodore Roosevelt.
- Photographs of Niagara.



1 Photograph of Idaho Volunteers returning from Frisco.

1 Photo of 4-horse Stage Team and Coach.

1 Old Clock brought here in 1866.

1 Old Seythe and Cradle for cutting Grain.

1 Old Sterling Silver Spon.

1 Photo of Old Fort Dallas, Oregon.

1 Pair Chinese Opium Scales for weighing Opium 1864, Idaho City.

3 Pairs Indian Moccasins, made by Blackfoot Indians, Montana.

1 Stand of Copper Drippings from Copper Smelter, Montana.

1 \$100.00 Confederate Greenback issued in 1864.

1 10.00 South Carolina Stock Bank Bill, issued in 1864.

1 Indian Skull.

1 Pair Old Canteens, 1863.

1 Cane, Coacanut Wood, Wild Hog's Tusk for handle, from Manila.

Journals of the Council and House of Representatives of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, and 13th Sessions of the Territorial Legislature of the Territory of Idaho.

Several other public documents, reports, etc.

Several other small old Relics.

1 Old Tripod for Camp Cooking.

1 Old Emigrant Ox-Yoke from Sinker Creek on Snake River, when emigrants were massacred by the Indians.

### No. 3, LOANED.

List of Articles taken as a loan since May 7th, 1907:

1 Chair made of horns by Bannock Indians.

1 Pair of Mountain Sheep Horns.

1 Old Militia Flag.



1 Certificate of Centennial Stock, Philadelphia, 1876.

1 Framed Picture of W. J. Bryan.

1 Large frame of Photograph of Old Timers, containing 108 Pictures.

1 Large Frame of Photograph of Old Timers containing 72 Pictures.

3 Garfish scales.

8 Pieces of Indian Arrow Flint.

2 Pieces of Petrified Wood.

10 Pieces of Lava Curios.

1 Silver Mounted Masonic Cane, 1850.

1 Petrified Clam.

1 Breech of old Five Shooter Pistol.

1 Old Indian War Knife made of Stone.

1 Piece of  $\frac{5}{8}$  Rope, snow slide disaster in Alaska in 1898.

1 Large Hair Ball from Cow's Stomach.

1 Piece of Copper and Lead Ore.

1 Piece Marble.

1 Old Swede's Rifle.

1 Rifle once owned and used by Sitting Bull, Chief of the Sioux Indians.

1 Spanish Cavalry Lance from Phillipine Islands.

1 Piece of Carabo or Buffalo Cow's horn from the Phillipine Islands.

1 Phillipine Military Suit.

1 Phillipine Flag from Islands.

1 Desk Ruler and 1 Ink Stand from Maldas, Phillipine Island.

1 Campaign Hat, worn by Sergeant Chas. J. Lisle in Phillipines.

1 Long Bow, 6 feet, and two arrows from Phillipine Islands.

1 Short Bow,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and two Arrows from Phillipine Islands.

1 Large War Knife from Phillipine Islands.





- 2 Large Swords with Sheaths.
  - 1 Large Sword, no Sheaths.
  - 1 Dagger Sword, no Sheath.
  - 1 Large Horse Pistol, old Cavalry Style.
  - 1 Large Horse Pistol, Double Barrel, Cavalry Style, no Lock.
  - 1 Brass Bugle.
  - 1 Drum.
  - 1 Stone Mortar, (Indian's.)
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## About the State Historical Society

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*To the People of Idaho about the State Historical Society:*

The Act entitled an Act creating "The Historical Society of the State of Idaho," passed at the last, the Ninth Session of the Idaho Legislature, went into effect on May 7th, 1907.

This Act provided that the State should take over the property and accumulations of The Historical Society of Idaho Pioneers. It also provided that the Governor should appoint three Trustees who should have the management of the affairs of the Society, and that said Trustees should appoint a Librarian to take charge of the property, relics, curios, etc., and to gather more, including the gathering of and compiling history of the early settlement and development of Idaho, under the supervision of the Trustees.

The Governor appointed the Trustees and designated the Senate Chamber in the Capitol building as a temporary place for the State Historical room. The Trustees appointed a Librarian. The accumulation of The Historical Society of Idaho Pioneers was moved into the State Historical Room on May 7th,



last, and placed on exhibition, so that all who come may see.

Like many other enterprises the beginning was small and the Librarian often felt embarrassed when visitors called, because he had so little to show them. But by persistent efforts and the generosity of the good people we can now say that we are not ashamed to show the State exhibit to any and all who come, without going into details. We have gathered many very interesting relics of various kinds, including old Territorial law journals and reports of Territorial officers, and have a considerable amount of the early history of Idaho written up.

While we feel pleased over our success so far, we are still anxious to get more, the Legislature made no appropriation to purchase anything, except to pay freight on contributions. We are dependent upon the generosity of the people to increase our display with interesting contributions of whatever kind or nature they feel that they can afford to help to make the State Historical Room interesting.

We not only appeal to you in our individual capacity but in the name of the young and great State of Idaho, to lend a helping hand to make this State Historical Room a place that you will all feel a state pride in. We especially invite residents of early days to send us statements of interesting events that they took part in or that come under their observation. Every person is credited with all they contribute—manuscript as well as relics, books, reports, curios, etc.

We desire to state to the members of the Historical Society of Idaho Pioneers that this change does not in any way interfere with their organization, but provides a safe and suitable place for the care and exhibiting of what they had the gathering of, more including old history, with open doors for them and all others to



come and see and be welcome without any expense to the old organization.

We extend a cordial invitation to all the people of Idaho, including visitors from other states, to visit the State Historical Room. In conclusion we tender our sincere thanks to all those that have contributed. We trust that we will in the near future be able to enroll many more names on our books as contributors to this, The State Historical Society of Idaho.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAILEY,  
*Librarian.*

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## Travel In Early Days In Idaho

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### CHAPTER 10.

*Staging, Carrying Passengers, Express, U. S. Mail, and  
Fast Freight to and from Boise Basin and  
Boise and Salt Lake City in the  
Early Sixties.*

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In all the early reports of the discovery of rich gold mines on this coast no matter how remote from a white settlement or how near to the camps of hostile Indians or how far into the mountains beyond the paths of civilization, the western miners are always ready to go. The reports of the discovery of a rich mining camp seems to carry with it something that drives away all fear of danger or hardships to be encountered in reaching the mines—the main object is to get there. The very thought of the great quantity of gold they expect to take out when they get there seems to brace and nerve them up so that they can



stand most any kind of crude transportation, even down to Foot and Walker's Line, through snow, mud, water and hostile Indians, with their blankets on their backs—any way so they are moving in the direction of the mines.

This was the case when gold was discovered in the northern portion of what is now a part of Idaho in 1860-61-62, at Pierce City, Orofino, Elk City, Florence and Warrens Mining Camps. There was a rush of men to all those camps, but the rush to Florence which was situated far and high in the mountains was great. In the spring of 1862 they went by the thousands strung out along the narrow snow beaten trail up the mountain, with loads consisting of blankets, provisions and mining tools, like so many pack animals. The untiring energy displayed by these hardy miners was wonderful. Next came the biggest and greatest rush from California and Oregon to the Boise Basin mining camp, situated in the southern portion of Idaho in the rather low mountains in Boise County, which had been discovered in the fall of 1862. This great rush came in 1863, by steamer up the Columbia River and landed at either Umatilla in Oregon or at Wallula in Washington Territory. From either place it was three hundred miles travel to the mines.

When a steamer would land at Umatilla with two or three hundred of these gold hunters, one-half or more of them would have their packs strapped on their backs ready to start soon as the gang planks were put out from the boat to shore, and most of them hit the road without making any halt in the small town. Each one appeared to want to be in the lead for fear the other fellow might get there first and get the best claim.

However, there were several out of each steamerload that had money and were more cool-headed. They stopped and enquired for transportation. The only transportation at that time was what we called saddle





trains. These consisted generally of about twenty horses or mules, sixteen with riding saddles, of a cheap quality, and four with pack saddles, which were sufficient to pack the blankets, small grips and provisions for fifteen passengers. The sixteenth saddle horse was rode by the train master, whose duty was to take care of all of the animals after they pitched camp each evening, bring them in early in the morning, pack up the baggage and camp outfit on the four pack animals, drive these pack animals ahead and see that the passengers all rode along behind in good order, without any abuse of the animals they rode, while the trainman furnished the provisions and paid all tolls across trails and ferries. The passengers had to do the cooking and at dangerous places each passenger had to take his turn standing night guard to save the animals from being driven off by thieving Indians.

Saddle trains would often start out in two hours after the arrival of a steamer loaded and equipped as described above, while the trip was rather hard, but it was healthy living in the open air, day and night. None got sick and the most of them improved on the trip. Most all of these saddle train passengers were jolly good practical men and understood camp life, so they usually had a good time on the road, which usually took eight days to make the trip.

Some of the poorer fellows that went on foot had a hard time—foot-sore, give out and half starved—but they all managed some way to get there, after a long time, while a few of the robust wiry fellows walked through about as soon as the saddle trains did.

This saddle train business lasted from April 1st, 1863, to about June 1st, 1864, omitting about six weeks in January and part of February, 1864.

The writer of this was in the saddle train business all this time and writes from his own personal knowledge of the business, omitting some very trying scenes



and many funny incidents that occurred during his saddle train experience.

Early in the spring of 1864, preparations commenced in Walla Walla by two companies to put on a tri-weekly stage line from Wallula to Placerville in Boise Basin. One of these companies under the firm name of George F. Thomas & Co. was to stock the road from Wallula to the Express Ranch on Burnt River, half-way. The other company, Henry Greathus & Co., to stock the road from the Express Ranch to Placerville, in Boise Basin. This line was for the purpose of carrying passengers and Wells-Fargo & Co.'s express. There was no mail on the route at that time. All mail and express up to this time had been carried on saddle or pack horses by different persons.

By or before the first of June it was expected that the wagon roads (which had most of the way been incorporated into toll roads) would be in condition for stages to run over them.

At this time there was a great rivalry between the people of Wallula and Umatilla as to which place should get the most travel and freight landed at their respective steamboat landings, destined for the Boise Basin.

As soon as the people of Umatilla heard that there was to be a stage line put on from Wallula via Walla Walla, crossing the Blue Mountains via the Thomas & Ruckels road, to Summerville, in Grand Ronde Valley, the people of Umatilla and La Grande raided on my partner and myself to have us put in a stage line from Umatilla via the Meacham road over the Blue Mountains, via La Grande and on into Placerville in Boise Basin.

Before this request was made we had established temporary stations about twenty-five miles distant apart, with a change of saddle horses at each station, and meals provided at each station for passengers, traveling two stations each day and making the trip



through in six days; this mode of travel seemed to give general satisfaction to most travelers that were accustomed to horse-back riding, but it was hard on those that had little experience in horse-back riding. However, this saddle train was soon converted into a tri-weekly stage line and June 1st, 1864, there was a tri-weekly stage line running from Wallula on the Columbia River via Walla Walla to Boise Basin owned by Thomas & Co. and Greathus & Co., generally known as the Thomas-Greathus & Co. Walla Walla Stage Co. The other line run from Umatilla which was twenty-two miles below Wallula on the Columbia River, but was about the same distance from the Boise Basin mines as Wallula was. The owners of this line were Ash & Hailey, generally known as the Pioneer Stage or Umatilla Line. Traveling time was reduced to four days daylight travel. This mode of transportation was quite an improvement on the saddle train transportation, at least most of the people prefer stage coach to saddle train, but it was more expensive to run than saddle trains were. The number of stations had to be doubled; number of employees doubled; harness and stage wagons purchased at very high prices. Bills for repairs on wagons, harness, and shoeing horses were very costly and repair shops generally at long distances from where breaks would occur, necessitating the keeping of several extra wagons, standing at convenient places to take the place of broken ones. Grain and hay was very expensive in those days. Grain had to be hauled from Grand Ronde Valley to supply stage stock east of there, as far as Boise Basin, a distance of from fifteen to two hundred miles. In the summer season stage horses were herded on the wild bunch grass at several stations and done well while the grass was green.

Things went along very well. Sometimes when travel would be light the two lines would cut rates in order to get more passengers.



In the spring of 1864, the greatest stageman and mail contractor that was ever in the west, the late Ben Holliday, who was and had been running the great Overland Stage Line between the Missouri River and Salt Lake City for two years, carrying U. S. Mail, express and passengers, secured additional contracts from the Government to carry the U. S. Mails from Salt Lake City via Boise, Walla Walla and Wallula to The Dalles in Oregon, distance 675 miles, tri-weekly service; also a contract to carry U. S. Mail between Salt Lake City and Helena, Montana, 450 miles. Service on these two routes was to commence on July 1st, 1864, but owing to some trouble Mr. Holliday had in getting his live and rolling stock from the east, building stations on the road, trouble with the Indians, etc., he did not get his first Overland Stage into Boise City until August 11th, 1864. He ran his stages as far west as where the town of Emmett now stands, thirty miles northwest of Boise, on the Payette River, where he made a connection with the Thomas and Greathous Company and let them have a sub-contract to carry the mail between that point and The Dalles.

This Emmett station was then the noon or dinner station for all the stages and was kept by the late Col. A. W. Flournoy and his family. They always had dinner ready and plenty of it, well cooked, which pleased us all greatly; in other words of that day we all expected a good square meal when we got there, and we were never disappointed.

But to Ben Holliday; he was a little over the average in size, strong in stature, fine looking, of attractive and commanding appearance, energetic, sociable, generous, far-seeing. In conversation his intellectual face and eyes would fairly shine like a bright star. In common conversation he could be heard clear across the street. He was open and frank in all his dealings. He was brave, quick and daring to engage in any





new legitimate business that would tend to open up and develop the resources of this great western country.

At the time Mr. Holliday established his Overland Stage Line from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City and from Salt Lake City to Helena, Montana, and to Boise, most all the country through which his lines run was wild, inhabited by none but wild, hostile Indians and a few white men that appeared to have transferred the allegiance they owed to the Government of the United States to the Indians. Few men, if any, except Ben Holliday, would have even entertained the idea of engaging in such a hazardous and dangerous business, where it cost several hundred thousand dollars to build substantial stations and fit up the road with the necessary live and rolling stock, forage, provisions, men, arms necessary for the successful running and for the protection of life, property and the U. S. Mail, but Mr. Holliday done it all successfully. He opened up the great Overland Route and transported the U. S. Mails and passengers from the east to west and return with reasonable safety, celerity and security, making the route much more safe for others to travel and much safer for the projector of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was commenced soon after.

This is not all that Mr. Holliday done for the west. During the sixties he put on a line of ocean steamships to run between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, California, which was of very great benefit to the people of all this northwestern country, in transporting passengers, mail, express, freight, etc. Later on Mr. Holliday inaugurated the building of the railroad from Portland, Oregon, to Sacramento, California, but before his great and beneficial work was completed, the Supreme Ruler who holds and controls the time of man, called him away from his earthly labors to the unknown (to us) world, where we confidently hope that his reward will be peace and happiness forever.

JOHN HAILEY.



VOLUME I.

NUMBER 2.

July 1, 1908.

*Idaho State  
Historical Society  
Bulletin*



Admission Number.

*Published Quarterly by the State Historical  
Society at Boise, Idaho.*





TO THE CITIZENS OF IDAHO:

*The Trustees of the State Historical Society of Idaho, have in this number of The Bulletin issued by them, collected some papers of interest relative to the admission of the Territory of Idaho as a State.*

*They not unmindful of the fact that much of this material is quite familiar to many of the State's leading citizens as it represents their work, yet these papers are important and will be of interest both to the "new comer" and the younger generation.*

*No state has greater reasons for celebrating the Fourth of July than has Idaho, as this day commemorates the birth of our state and nation and in all that goes to make life worth living Idaho has no superior and few peers in the forty-six states of the Union.*

BOISE, IDAHO, July 4, 1908.



## Organization of the State.

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There was a great deal of statehood discussion about 1888. Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho were clamoring for admission. All sorts of rumors were afloat in regard to divisions and combinations of territories, the West demanding the former while the East contended for the latter.

The report got abroad that Idaho was to be divided, Nevada, Washington and Montana each getting a part; Montana and Colorado were to divide Wyoming between them; New Mexico and Arizona were to be consolidated. The territories fought bitterly anything that seemed likely to cheat any of them of statehood. It is asserted on what seems good authority that a "pocket veto" by President Cleveland is all that saved Northern Idaho from being annexed to Washington. The people took the matter up in the fall of 1888 and when the next territorial legislature of Idaho met it memorialized congress for admission as a state.

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### MEMORIAL.

*Memorial of the Territorial Assembly of Idaho, to the Congress of the United States, praying for the admission of the Territory as a State of the Union.*

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Your memorialists, the legislative Assembly of Idaho Territory, unanimously in both houses, most respectfully represent:

That since the organization of the Territory of Idaho, we have cheerfully yielded obedience to the laws of the United States, and recognized the right of Con-





gress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories.

That we now disclaim any purpose to reflect in any manner upon the fostering care of the National Government, but gladly renewing our fealty to the Constitution of the United States and reasserting our abiding faith in their perpetuity and strength, do further represent the proud wish of our people to assume the responsibilities and honors of one of their number.

That Idaho Territory has a population of 130,000 energetic, intelligent, law and liberty loving citizens, nearly all of American birth, immigrants from the states, east and west of her, and this population rapidly increasing; that Idaho has 84,800 square miles of territory, 1,000 miles of railway running and several lines in process of construction, and a wealth of about \$50,000,000.

That Idaho's mining, grazing and lumbering interests are already of vast importance, and that their development is rapidly increasing the wealth of the Territory.

That while daily developments are proving the rare mineral wealth of our mountains, and our experience in stock raising assures us of the unequaled capacity of their lower slopes for pasturage, still, from our years of experiments we are satisfied that the great wealth of Idaho is to be found in her agricultural resources.

That Idaho has immense valleys of millions of acres of rarest fertility when only blessed by the presence of water.

That a system of irrigation covering these vast tracts, if not beyond the reach of individual enterprise, at least should be kept within the control, and for the behoef of the state.

That, therefore, in the behalf of the agricultural interests of Idaho, which we believe are to be of a value



now little comprehended, we earnestly desire the power and organization of a state.

That, accepting the generous donation of public lands, which congress, we doubt not, will grant for the foundation of an intelligent and efficient system of irrigation co-expensive with our need and opportunity, and prosecuting the enterprise by the direct and combined power of the state, joined with that rich providence of an unrivalled climate, we believe that in Idaho may be built an agricultural state rich and grand beyond all example.

That our pupilage as territorial wards has given us a desire for the broader freedom of American citizenship; and that while disclaiming any criticism of the men, and while gladly acknowledging in most instances their high character we confess that the territorial policy of sending strangers to rule over us and to expound our laws, is growing distasteful and we beg to represent, is wholly unsuited to our present condition and the growing importance of the diversified interests of the territory.

That a large augmentation within the last few years of our population and resources, with the promise of much greater increase in the immediate future, whereby the proper administration of our laws demand a more perfect and comprehensive system of government than can be attained under territorial organization, justifies our desire for statehood.

(Last two paragraphs omitted.)

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### PROCLAMATION.

*Proclamation of Governor E. A. Stevenson, calling for an election of delegates to a constitutional convention to be held at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, on the 4th of July, 1889, to draft a state constitution.*

Whereas, It is desirable that the territory of Idaho,



be admitted into the Union as a state, and, it has been clearly indicated by leading men of congress of both political parties, that so soon as a suitable constitution is presented to congress, such admission will be granted.

Now, therefore, I, E. A. Stevenson, governor of Idaho Territory, fully recognizing the great advantages which statehood will confer, and in accordance with the fully expressed wishes of the citizens of the territory, do issue, this, my proclamation to the people thereof and recommend to them that they take the necessary steps for such admission. That for this purpose they hold throughout this territory, on the 1st Monday in June A. D. 1889, an election for delegates to a constitutional convention to convene at Boise City, in said territory, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 4th day of July, A. D. 1889, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the state of Idaho; that such constitution when so framed be submitted for adoption or rejection to a vote of the people at an election to be held throughout this territory, at a time hereafter to be provided for; and if adopted by the people at such election, to be then submitted to congress for ratification, and the admission of this territory as a state of the Union; that the qualification of delegates to such convention shall be such as are now required by the laws of said territory for members of the legislative Assembly of said territory, and such delegates must take the same oath of office required of such members; that the election provided for shall be conducted, the returns made, the results ascertained, certificates to persons elected be issued and the qualifications for voters thereof shall be the same as now provided by the laws of said territory for general elections therein.

That said convention shall be composed of seventy-two members appointed as follows, to-wit:

Ada county, 9; Alturas, 6; Bear Lake, 1; Bingham,



7; Boise, 3; Cassia, 2; Custer, 4; Lemhi, 3; Idaho, 3; Latah, 6; Kootenai, 3; Nez Perce, 3; Oneida, 2; Owyhee, 3; Shoshone, 8; Washington, 3; Logan, 3; Elmore, 3.

Done at Boise City, the capital of the territory of Idaho, this 2nd day of April, 1889.

E. A. STEVENSON,  
*Governor.*

### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of Governor Stevenson for a constitutional convention to meet at Boise, July 4, 1889, 72 delegates were chosen and they were in session 34 days. The personnel of the convention is thus described in the Boise Statesman of July 5:

"As from our reporter's table this morning we cast our eyes over the convention, we were struck with the intellectual aspect and business air of the membership. There is nothing juvenile or tenderfooted about the tone and look of the convention. Nearly all have reached middle life, and the greyheads are not unfrequent. They look like men who are familiar with affairs, and are at home in the consideration of questions of state. There are in the convention not a few gentlemen of even distinguished air and port—and would be marked men in any political assembly of the land. Most of them are strangers to us but we are told that we have here men who have been distinguished on the bar, on the bench and in the political counsels of Idaho; men honorably known as editors, successful men in great business enterprises, and men who have shown proud ability in the national hall of representatives.

"Such are the men Idaho has wisely chosen to frame her constitution. Undoubtedly it is the ablest body of men ever assembled in this territory. They come to-





gether in a spirit of patriotic loyalty to the great duty consigned to their keeping. Idaho expects much of this convention, and all these expectations we fondly believe will be amply realized. Idaho's star is in the zenith. All the omens augur good."

The following account of the closing hours of the convention is taken from the Lewiston Teller of August 15, 1889:

"At last night's session the Idaho Constitutional Convention perfected and adopted the majority report on schedule and ordinance.

"After the adjournment Governor Shoup entertained the delegates at a hotel banquet, and the speech making lasted until past midnight.

"This morning a memorial was adopted petitioning Congress for admission as a state.

"The reading of the constitution as finally enrolled was commenced at 11 o'clock. Three hours were required for its completion. On the final vote there were 51 ayes and no nays, nineteen being absent. Other members came in later and there were sixty signatures attached to the constitution. Pelly of Ada county, alone declined to sign and declined to accept pay.

"The usual resolutions of thanks to President Claggett and the other officers of the convention were passed. Thanks were also voted to Governor Shoup and the other territorial officers and to Delegate Fred T. Dubois.

"While the signing of the constitution was in progress the members amused themselves by firing paper balls and decorating each other with foolcaps. After completing the order for depositing the constitution with the Territorial Secretary and for forwarding certified copies to congress, the convention adjourned sine die, with three cheers for the State of Idaho."



## IDAHO ADMISSION BILL.

## AN ACT.

*To Provide for the Admission of the State of Idaho into the Union:*

Whereas, the people of the Territory of Idaho did, on the 4th day of July 1889, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution, which Constitution was ratified and adopted by the people of said territory at an election held therefor on the first Tuesday in November, 1889, which Constitution is republican in form, and is in conformity with the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, said convention and the people of said territory have asked the admission of said territory into the Union of States on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the State of Idaho is hereby declared to be a State of the United States of America, and is hereby declared admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever; and that the Constitution which the people of Idaho have formed for themselves be, and the same is, hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed.

SECTION 2. That the said States shall consist of all the territory described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the thirty-ninth meridian with the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions; then following said meridian south until it reaches the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence southeastward along the crest of the Bitter Root range and the continental divide until it intersects the meridian of thirty-four degrees of longitude; thence southward on this meridian to the forty-second paral-



lel of latitude; thence west on this parallel of latitude to its intersection with a meridian drawn through the mouth of the Owyhee river; north on this meridian to the mouth of the Owyhee river; thence down the mid-channel of the Snake river to the mouth of the Clearwater river; and thence north on the meridian which passes through the mouth of the Clearwater to the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, and east on said boundary line to the place of beginning.

(Only first two sections quoted.)

### Idaho, O Idaho.

*(Tunc, Maryland, My Maryland.)*

A lovely mountain home is ours,  
Idaho, O Idaho!  
Of winters mild and springtime showers,  
Idaho, O Idaho!  
Her breezes blow from western shore,  
Where broad Pacific's billows roar;  
Each year we love her more and more,  
Idaho, O Idaho!

Her mountains grand are crowned with snow,  
Idaho, O Idaho!  
And valleys fertile spread below  
Idaho, O Idaho!  
The towering pines on cliffs so steep,  
O'er cataracts their vigils keep,  
Or in the lakes are mirrored deep.  
Idaho, O Idaho!

A thousand hills where herds may range,  
Idaho, O Idaho!  
And lava beds so weird and strange.  
Idaho, O Idaho!



Above our heads are cloudless skies,  
In gorgeous hues the sunset dies.  
Then starry diamonds greet our eyes.  
Idaho, O Idaho!

Such is our wondrous mountain home,  
Idaho, O Idaho!  
And far away we ne'er would roam.  
Idaho, O Idaho!  
Oh, "Land of Liberty" we tell,  
Beneath a starry flag we dwell.  
One star is ours, we love it well.  
Idaho, O Idaho!

## Congressional Directory 1864-1907.

### DELEGATES AND REPRESENTATIVES.

William H. Wallace.....	March 4, 1864
Edward D. Holbrook.....	March 4, 1865
Edward D. Holbrook.....	March 4, 1867
Jacob K. Shafer.....	March 4, 1869
Samuel A. Merritt.....	March 4, 1871
Stephen S. Fenn.....	March 4, 1873
Stephen S. Fenn.....	March 4, 1875
John Hailey.....	March 4, 1877
George Ainslie.....	March 4, 1879
George Ainslie.....	March 4, 1881
Theodore F. Singiser.....	March 4, 1883
John Hailey.....	March 4, 1885
Fred T. Dubois.....	March 4, 1887
Fred T. Dubois.....	March 4, 1889
Willis Sweet.....	March 4, 1891
Willis Sweet.....	March 4, 1893
Edgar Wilson.....	March 4, 1895
James Gunn.....	March 4, 1897
Edgar Wilson.....	March 4, 1899





Thomas L. Glenn.....	March 4, 1901
Burton L. French.....	March 4, 1903
Burton L. French.....	March 4, 1905
Burton L. French.....	March 4, 1907.

## SENATORS.

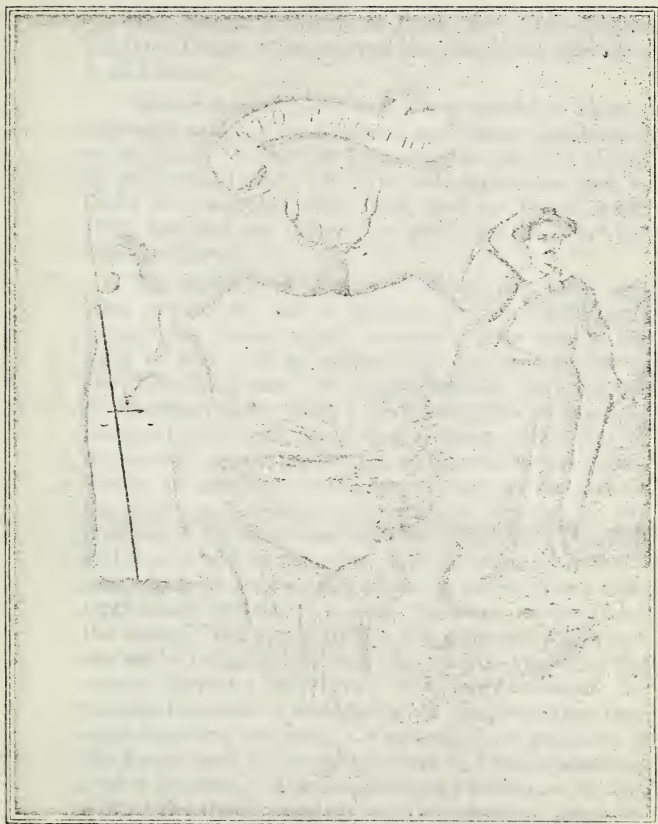
William J. McConnell.....	Term expired March 4, 1891
George L. Shoup.....	Term expired March 4, 1891
Fred T. Dubois.....	Term expired March 4, 1897
George L. Shoup.....	Term expired March 4, 1901
Henry Heitfeld.....	Term expired March 4, 1903
Fred T. Dubois.....	Term expired March 4, 1907
W. B. Heyburn.....	Term expires March 4, 1909
W. E. Borah.....	Term expires March 4, 1913

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

William H. Wallace.....	March 10, 1863
Caleb Lyon.....	February 26, 1864
David M. Ballard.....	April 10, 1866
Samuel Bard.....	March 30, 1870
Gilman Marston.....	June 7, 1870
Alexander H. Connor.....	January 12, 1871
Thomas M. Bowen.....	April 19, 1871
Thomas W. Bennett.....	October 24, 1871
David P. Thompson.....	December 16, 1875
Mason Brayman.....	July 24, 1876
John P. Hoyt.....	August 7, 1878
John B. Neil.....	July 12, 1880
John N. Irwin.....	March 2, 1883
William M. Bunn.....	March 26, 1884
Edward A. Stevenson.....	September 29, 1885
George L. Shoup.....	April 1, 1889
N. B. Wiley.....	March 4, 1891
Wm. J. Mc Connell.....	1893-1901
Frank Steunenberg.....	1897-1901
Frank W. Hunt.....	1901-1903
John T. Morrison.....	1903-1905
Frank Gooding.....	1905-1909



13-14





## • Description of the State Seal.

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Miss Emma Edwards of Boise, now Mrs. Emma Edwards Green, who designed the State Seal, describes it as follows:

"Before designing the seal, I was careful to make a thorough study of the resources and future possibilities of the State. Idaho had been admitted into the Union on July 3rd, 1890. The first state legislature met in Boise on December 8th, 1890, and on March 14th, 1891, adopted my design for the Great Seal for the State of Idaho.

"The question of Woman Suffrage was being agitated somewhat, and as leading men and politicians agreed that Idaho would eventually give women the right to vote, and as mining was the chief industry, and the mining man the largest financial factor of the of the state at that time, I made the figure of the man the most prominent figure in the design, while that of the woman, signifying justice, as denoted by the scales, liberty, as denoted by the liberty cap on the end of the spear, and equality with man as denoted by her position at his side, also signifies freedom. The pick and shovel held by the miner, and the ledge of rock beside which he stands, as well as the pieces of ore scattered about his feet, all indicate the chief occupation of the State. The stamp mill in the distance, which you can see by using magnifying glass, is also typical of the mining interests of Idaho. The shield between the man and woman is emblematic of the protection they unite in giving the State. The large fir or pine tree in the foreground in the shield refers to Idaho's immense timber interests. The husbandman plowing on the left side of the shield, together with the sheaf of grain beneath the shield, are emblematic of Idaho's agricultural resources, while the cornucopias, or horns of plenty,



refer to the horticultural. Idaho has a game law, which protects the elk and moose. The elk's head, therefore rises above the shield. The State flower the wild syringa or mock orange, grows at the woman's feet, while the ripened wheat grows as high as her shoulder. The star signifies a new light in the galaxy of states. The translation of the Latin motto is, 'It is perpetuated,' or, 'It is forever.' The river depicted in the shield is our mighty Snake or Shoshone river, a stream of great majesty."

The Act passed at the first session of our state legislature adopting a design for a State Seal, reads as follows:

### STATE SEAL.

#### AN ACT.

#### PROVIDING A GREAT SEAL FOR THE STATE OF IDAHO

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:*

SECTION 1. That the design drawn and executed by Miss Emma Edwards of Boise City, and reported and recommended by the select joint committee to devise a great seal for the State with the Latin motto "Esto Perpetua," be adopted, and is hereby made the great seal of the State of Idaho.

Approved March 14, 1891.

### Progress Since Statehood.

This the 3rd day of July, A. D., 1908, is the eighteenth anniversary of the Act of Congress, passed, admitting the Territory of Idaho into the Union of States as one of the States of the United States.

At that time Idaho's population was 84,385. At that time her assessable property amounted to \$24,500,000. Since that time Idaho's population has in-





creased three hundred per cent. in numbers. Idaho's assessable property has increased four hundred per cent. The area of land farmed has been increased about two hundred per cent. by reclamation and irrigation. Many new mines have been discovered and are being worked with success. Towns, schools, churches and other public buildings have increased from two to four hundred per cent since the beginning of statehood.

The people as a rule are prosperous all over the state. New improvements are being carried on every day in the way of reclaiming the wild virgin lands by clearing the sagebrush off, cultivating and irrigating the land, all of which produces well.

New towns are being built and old ones improved. Several street car lines and interurban railroad lines have been built and are in operation and more in course of construction. Telegraph and telephone lines are in operation all over the state. Fine stocks of goods are kept. Plenty of newspapers with latest news are published, good schools, good churches a mild and healthy climate and a good generous enterprising class of people.

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### Librarian's Report.

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BOISE, IDAHO, May 7, 1908.

HON. JAMES A. PINNEY,

*President Board of Trustees State Historical Society,  
Boise, Idaho.*

DEAR SIR:

Herewith I submit to you my second semi-annual report of the transactions of the State Historical Society for the past six months, from the date of my last report, November 7, 1907, up to the present date, May 7, 1908.

The office of this Society is still kept in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol building, where all of our



accumulations are kept on exhibit for the public to see Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 M., and from 1:30 p. m., to 5 p. m., on all business days.

While I have not succeeded in getting as many things to exhibit as I would like, still I have enough to make a very creditable showing. I have employed all of my spare time in writing up, as best I could, a brief history of the early settling of this northwest, more particularly of Idaho. As to how I have succeeded, I must leave to the Board of Trustees to decide.

There have been quite a number of visitors at this room daily, and most of them seem to be pleased to look at what we have to show them.

I have been as economical with expenditures as possible, with the view of employing some person to attend the office a time this summer while I travel around to gather more relics and some history of the early settling of Idaho. You will see that my expenditures under the head of "contingent expenses" has reached the sum of \$209.74. In this is included, not only office expenses, but expenses of expressage on relics, framing pictures, publication and distribution of one thousand bulletins, and various other incidental expenses.

Herewith find statement of appropriation made by our last legislature, with amount expended under each head, also balance of appropriation unexpended; also statement of articles gathered since my last report.

Very respectfully,

JOHN HAILEY,

*Librarian of State Historical Society of Idaho.*

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The financial condition of the State Historical Society on May 7, 1908, after being in operation for one year, stands as follows:



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Whole amount appropriated for two years.....	\$3,500.00
The above is divided up as follows:	
For salary of Librarian for 2 years.....	\$2,000.00
For contingent expenses for 2 years.....	550.00
For traveling expenses, for 2 years, for Librarian .....	500.00
For traveling expenses, for 2 years, of Trustees .....	450.00
Total.....	<u>\$3,500.00</u>

## STATEMENT OF SALARY ACCOUNT FROM MAY 7, 1907, TO DATE.

To amount of appropriation for salary for 2 years .....	\$2,000.00
May 7, 1908, To amount paid Librarian, one year's salary.....	<u>1,000.00</u>
May 7, 1908, To balance in salary account....	\$1,000.00

## STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT FROM MAY 7, 1907.

To amount of appropriation for contingent expense, for 2 years.....	\$ 550.00
May 7, 1908, Paid contingent expense for 1 year to date.....	209.74
May 7, 1908, Balance in contingent expense fund .....	<u>\$ 340.26</u>

## STATEMENT OF TRAVELING EXPENSE FUND FROM MAY 7, 1907.

May 7, 1907, To amount of appropriation for 2 years.....	\$ 500.00
May 7, 1908, To amount paid out traveling .....	<u>14.75</u>
May 7, 1908, Balance unexpended.....	\$ 485.25

## STATEMENT OF TRUSTEE'S TRAVELING EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

May 7, 1907, Amount of appropriation for 2 years .....	\$ 450.00
May 7, 1908, To amount expended.....	<u>83.55</u>
May 7, 1908, To balance unexpended.....	\$ 366.45

## RECAPITULATION.

May 7, 1907, To whole amount of appropriation for 2 years.....	\$3,500.00
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## CREDITS.

May 7, 1908, Librarian's salary for one year..	\$1,000.00
May 7, 1908, Paid for contingent expenses..	209.74
May 7, 1908, Paid for traveling expenses....	14.75
May 7, 1908, Paid for trustees traveling expenses .....	83.55
Total expenditure for one year.....	<u>\$1,308.04</u>
May 7, 1908, To balance of appropriation un- expended .....	<u>\$2,191.96</u>

### List of Articles Donated Since My Last Report, November 7, 1907.

- 1 Book Case, seven sections.
- 1 Photograph, picture of Shoshone Falls.
- 1 Revolutionary Powder Horn.
- 1 Old Theatre Drop Curtain, first used in Boise.
- 1 Book, Historical Description and Directory of  
Owyhee County.
- 1 Framed Photo of members of First State Senate,  
1890.
- 1 Large Map of the United States.
- 1 Hand-made Needle Work of State Flower, Syringa.
- 1 Book, Compilation of Constitution and School  
Laws.
- 1 Report of Historical Society of Montana.
- 11 Photos of Prominent Citizens of Lewiston.
- 1 Elk Head and Horns, mounted.
- 1 Old Express Stamp.
- 5 Large Card Boards containing Groups of Pioneers.
- 1 Photo, Old Log House Built in 1863, Boise Valley.
- 1 Pamphlet showing Works of Potlatch Lumber  
Co., Idaho.
- Several Double Photos of Old Pioneers.
- Several Single Photos of Old Pioneers.
- Several Rare Old Small Coins.





- Old Election Tickets and returns of 1863, Idaho.
- 5 Framed Paintings by Chas. Ostner, Idaho Scenery.
- 1 Old Ten Dollar Bill, Planters' Bank of Georgia.
- 2 Old County Stamps, Seals.
- 1 Rare Piece of Petrified Wood.
- 18 Quarterly Reports of Oregon Historical Society.
- 2 Pieces of Wood from Wagon brought to Oregon in 1843.
- 2 Pieces of Sarvis Berry Tree from Oregon.
- 2 Pieces of Royal Anne Cherry Tree, brought to Oregon in 1847.
- 2 Pieces of Cedar Wood from New Jersey.
- 1 Piece R. R. Track Iron from first laid down at Cascades in 1863, in Oregon.
- A number of old interesting Papers and Documents.
- A few photos of Scenery in Idaho.
- 1 Book, title, "Blue Eye," by F. C. Mock.
- 1 Large Petrified Fish.
- 1 Photograph of Ex-Governor E. A. Stevenson of Idaho.
- 1 Photograph of Ex-Governor C. C. Stevenson of Nevada.
- 2 Bound Volumes of Idaho Statesman, May 7, 1907, to January 31, 1908.
- 2 Bound Volumes of Capital News, May 7, 1907, to January 31, 1908.
- 3 Bound Volumes of old State Newspapers.
- Large Number of Supreme Court Decisions in Pamphlet Form.
- Several other small Relics and Curios, etc.
- 1000 Bulletins published and distributed.
- 1 Large Framed Picture of President McKinley.

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#### TO THE PUBLIC:

The act of the Legislature of Idaho creating the Historical Society of Idaho, went into effect on May 7, 1907. Section 2 of the act reads as follows:



"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said society and Librarian:

"First. To collect books, maps, charts and other papers and materials illustrative of the history of this state in particular and generally of the northwest.

"Second. To procure from pioneers narratives of their exploits, perils and adventures.

"Third. To procure facts and statements relative to the history, progress and decay of the Indian tribes within the state.

"Fourth. To collect and preserve fossils, specimens of ores and mineral objects, curiosities connected with the history of the state and all such books, maps, writings, charts or other material as will tend to facilitate historical, scientific and antiquarian research.

"Fifth. To bind, catalogue and carefully preserve all unbound books, manuscripts, pamphlets and especially newspaper files containing legal notices, now in its possession or which it may hereinafter receive.

"Sixth. To biennially prepare for publication a report of its collections and such other matters relating to the transactions of the society as may be useful to the public.

"Seventh. To keep its rooms open at reasonable hours on business days for the reception of the citizens of this state and others who may wish to visit the same."

This Historical Room is kept open by the State for the purpose of giving the people of the state a safe place to put and keep historical relics on exhibition, where all who come may see them, free of charge.

We have succeeded in gathering quite a lot of relics, curios, history, etc., but we are anxious to increase the State's collection in order to make it an interesting place for you all to come and see. We have to depend solely on the generosity of the people of Idaho to make such contributions to this State Historical Room of



such historical articles as they deem proper. Any and all contributions will be thankfully received.

We especially desire stories of the early days in the northwest from the pioneer men and women of Idaho. Our pioneers are rapidly passing away and if we are to have true history we must have it from those who took part in the stirring scenes of those early days. Old relics, Indian curios, ore from mines in Idaho, fossils, manuscripts, papers, letters, books, pictures, anything connected with the history of Idaho or the history of the American people will be appreciated. If you have articles that you do not care to donate but would like to have exhibited we will be glad to accept them as a loan. Many valuable papers and relics are exhibited in this way. Cases are provided and every article presented or loaned is labeled with the name of the donor. Freight will be paid on all contributions or loans.

JOHN HAILEY,

*Librarian Historical Society.*

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## The Progress I Have Seen Made in the Northwest in the Past Fifty-five Years.

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When I look back and bring to mind how the country west of the Missouri river looked, and by whom it was inhabited fifty-five years ago, and compare its present looks, condition and inhabitants with the past the changes that have been brought about by the kindness of Providence and the untiring energy and industry of men and women, it seems almost incredible.

Fifty-five years ago, then a strong lad in my eighteenth year, I joined a company of good people in Missouri to cross the plains, (as we then called it) to far away Oregon. Not only our now beautiful Idaho,



but about all the country west of the Missouri river to The Dalles, Oregon, on the Columbia river, and from the northern boundary of Indian Territory, Mexico, Arizona and Nevada to the British possession on the north, was a wild, desert country inhabited by none but wild, savage Indians, wild animals, varmints and reptiles, save and except a few hundred people, called Mormons, at Salt Lake. At that time the country was considered worthless for white people, that it never would be occupied by any human beings for homes, except the wild Indians

In traveling across this broad timberless country, we had to be on guard most of the way, both day and night, to protect ourselves against the ravages of the numerous bands of hostile and thieving Indians, who roamed over the country in war-like bands, apparently to plunder and destroy any party of emigrants they might chance to come on to who were not prepared to protect themselves. It required vigilance and untiring energy from start to finish. At many camping places, water and grass were very limited and of a very inferior quality. Fuel was scarce, except in a few camps. It consisted mainly of dry buffalo chips. Occasionally there was a large stream of water to cross. Then we would have to go to the nearest mountain slopes where we could cut dry poles, make a raft of them, put a water-tight wagon box on the raft and cross over our wagons and everything we had except our stock, which we would swim over. These obstructions to our travel were very annoying, to say the least, and required much patience and perseverance to overcome, but we were up against it and there was no use in kicking. We had started to go to Oregon and to Oregon we were going to go or die in the attempt to get there.

There were several women in our train, wives, mothers, daughters and children, and I must say that I was astonished and filled with admiration to see how





those noble women and girls bore up under all the privations and dangers of this long trip of six months. They were ever ready to do their whole share of work without a murmur or a frown, always good-natured and cheerful, ever ready to speak words of kindness and cheer to the men in their most trying times. They were always cool, brave and kind, exercising good judgment in all their words and acts. They all stood the hard trip well and with very much less complaint and grumbling than the men.

We had some rather annoying times with the Indians. At one time they stopped us. They twenty to one of our number. We were compelled to give them most of our provisions. At another time they stole all of our horses at night, leaving us without a horse.

We finally reached our destination at Salem, Oregon. At that time Oregon and Washington territories had together not to exceed twenty-five thousand white population. With all this vast area of territory lying between the great Columbia river and the Missouri, a wild desert, what have the noble old pioneer men and women made of this vast area of what was, once considered worthless for white people? They have taken possession of it and have, in accordance with the laws of our national government, erected out of this wild territory eleven great states that are today peopled with good, industrious intelligent and prosperous citizens. The names of these states that have sprung from the once great desert, are as follows: Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and last, but not least, our beloved state of Idaho. These eleven states cover an area of 990,900 square miles of land, almost one-third of the United States proper, leaving out of the count Alaska and other late acquired possessions. These eleven states that comprised what



was called the plains, or Great American Desert, fifty-five years ago, have since that time been reclaimed from the wild savage Indians and settled up by a good, intelligent, industrious, brave and law-abiding American citizens. They have reclaimed the wild lands, built hundreds of thousands of fine farms and made happy homes. They have built fine towns and cities, school houses, churches, court houses, capitols, theatres, etc. In short, they have established good, American citizenship in modern form most all over this once desert plain. Our government has paid a fair compensation to the original occupants of the land (the Indians), leaving them plenty of good land for homes. They have civilized and educated all of the Indians that would submit to being civilized, and most that would not submit have passed to the Happy Hunting Grounds on another shore.

There has been constructed and in successful operation for twenty-four years, one great through line of railroad from the Missouri river across this once desert plain, passing through the southern portion of Idaho and through the northeastern portion of Oregon, running through to Portland, Oregon, where connections are made with other railroads running south through the state of Oregon on to California. Numerous branch railroads have been built into the interior of the country all along the line of this great trunk line, which are in successful operation, all of which have been of very great benefit to settlers in many ways, by giving them much quicker, safer and cheaper rates of transportation of U. S. mails, express, passengers and freight than they ever had before. Besides this, the introduction of railroads has acted as a great civilizer to the wild Indians, driving away that fear that many people in the eastern states had of venturing to go into the west. Telegraph lines follow beside the railroads and telephone lines come soon after, which



give the people all the modern improvements of speedy communication, not only all over this once desert but with all the world. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company constructed her great trunk line of railroad from Duluth across the Dakotas, Montana, Northern Idaho, through the state of Washington, on to Seattle where connections are made with Ocean steamers and other railroads. Many branch roads have been built in Washington and northern Idaho, with telegraph and telephone lines, all of which have been of great benefit and convenience to the people, and have helped in a large degree to settle up and develop the great resources of this northwestern country.

Compare the conditions of this great northwestern country, from the Missouri river to the Columbia, in 1853, to its present condition in 1908. The great change that has been wrought seems at a glance to be almost incredible. These eleven states mentioned herein, carved out of this once wild territory, are now and have been for a number of years past, producing approximately one-half of the wheat raised in the United States, one-half of the beef, one-half the horses, one-half the mutton, one-half the wool, more than one-half of the gold, silver and lead, about one-half of the lumber, several million dollars worth annually of fishes, many hundreds of carloads of the finest quality of fruits of various kinds, a large amount of sugar of a good quality, made from the sugar beets raised in these states, and many other agricultural products in large quantities, such as corn, oats, barley, timothy and alfalfa, hay in very large quantities, quite a large amount of copper, coal and some nickel and other useful metals, and last but not least, the people are raising up a splendid lot of good, industrious and intelligent young men and women to take the places of the old pioneers who are fast passing away.

So far we have spoken of these northwestern states



in joint or collective manner. Now we desire to speak of the part that Idaho and her people have acted in this great transformation of wild territory into beautiful homes. The territory of Idaho was organized in the summer of 1863, under an act of Congress passed and approved March 3, 1863. At that time Idaho had but few, if any, of what might be called permanent settlers. Gold mines had been discovered one, two and three years before in different parts of the territory, and there were about thirty-five thousand people within the limits of the territory engaged in mining, trading, transportation, etc. Few, if any, of them had come with the calculation of making permanent homes here. All wanted to gather a good supply of gold and return to their old homes from whence they had come. Idaho, or at least most of it, was situated three hundred or more miles from the head of navigation on the Columbia river, from which place all of her supplies had to come by pack animals. The country looked rough and rugged, no farms, no towns, except small, cheaply constructed mining towns in the mining camps in the mountains. Many of the miners and some of the traders succeeded in gathering large quantities of gold in a short time and soon as their mining claims or trading business began to fail to pay them well they would close out, sack up all their savings and return to their old homes, having done nothing towards making any permanent improvements in the country; while others less fortunate in the mines, after the first year, began to fall back into the different valleys near the streams and started farming on a small scale, which proved to be profitable for the amount of labor expended. Their little farms were extended, the sagebrush land was cleared up and put into cultivation, water was introduced on to the land in the way of irrigation. It was soon found that each man's farm would, by proper improvement and cultivation, not only make





him a good comfortable home, but that the returns from his crop paid as well as, or better than, his mining ventures; and best of all, his farm, instead of working out produced more each year with proper cultivation. But it took a number of years for the people in Idaho to make up their minds to make permanent homes here. There were many obstacles to contend with. There were several bands of thieving and murderous Indians skulking through the country, a few renegade bad white men, as well as Indians, who would hold men up and take their cash and often steal his stock. Transportation for all kinds of supplies was necessarily high. We got no United States mails the first two years, only by express, at from fifty cents to one dollar for each letter or newspaper. There was no telegraph. Many of the best paying placer mines were worked out in a few years. Schools and churches were scarce. Many would become dissatisfied, sell out for what they could get, and return to their old homes. Others would come. Most all the gold and silver taken from the mines was taken or sent away either by the miners or by the merchants to pay for goods and for transportation thereon.

Most of Montana was taken from Idaho in 1864, and quite a large strip was taken from the southeastern portion of Idaho in 1868, to help make Wyoming territory. The result was that up to 1870, Idaho had lost more population than she had gained by at least ten thousand. Her future prospects did not look very bright nor inviting for immigration. Still, all who remained were doing reasonably well. Mining, farming and stock raising were the principal industries of the country.

In the early seventies, a number of the farmers in different parts of the country joined together and constructed large, long irrigating ditches for irrigating sagebrush lands lying a few miles away from the



streams from which the water was taken. This enterprise proved a success. The sagebrush lands proved to be fully as good and productive as far as they went, away from the streams, as near the streams. This encouraged men of means to engage in digging large canals to carry waters to the high sagebrush table lands for irrigation. The first one to engage in this kind of an enterprise was the late Wm. B. Morris. He tapped the Boise river about three miles above Boise with a large canal which he had constructed over the high table lands for about twenty miles, with several miles of lateral ditches. The country in the vicinity of these ditches was soon settled up and put into cultivation. With the application of a reasonable amount of water, it proved to be very productive for cereals, vegetables, fruits, hay, etc. From this time on up to the present time, Idaho's population has steadily increased, and permanent and valuable improvements and developments have been carried on at a rapid rate in farming, horticulture, stock raising, mining, railroad and electric road building, including building of nice towns, school houses, public buildings, churches, hospitals, etc.

#### WHAT IDAHO HAS AND IS PRODUCING.

Idaho has produced in precious and other valuable metals for the markets of the world, up to January, 1908, in gold and silver, about \$140,000,000, in lead, not less than \$110,000,000 and a small amount of copper with a good prospect for larger quantities in the near future. Idaho has raised and shipped to the eastern states each year for the past twenty years, large numbers of beef cattle, horses, mutton, sheep, wool, fruits, vegetables; and is still producing and shipping large amounts of gold, silver, lead, livestock, fruits and vegetables, and is now and has for several years past shipped to the eastern markets many million feet of fine lumber. She is now and has been for several years shipping annually several hundred thousand



pounds of sugar, manufactured from sugar beets grown in Idaho.

While the early settlers in Idaho had a hard struggle to get people to come and help develop the resources of the country owing mainly to her isolated location, being so far from railroad and water transportation, at last the railroads came, then the people came and soon after the development of the many natural resources commenced in earnest and is being carried on at a rapid and successful rate, so much so that the people can say with confidence that Idaho is one of the most resourceful states in the Union, Idaho is now well up to date with the eastern states with her schools, churches and all necessary public buildings and thousands of comfortable and happy homes.

Idaho was admitted into the Union of States, July 3, 1890, and now ranks many of the older states in the development of her great resources. Idaho has a large amount of arid land which is being fast reclaimed, all of which produces fine crops with proper cultivation and the application of a small amount of water at the proper time. Under our system of irrigation, the average yield per acre of crops of most all kinds in Idaho is much greater than in the eastern or middle states, and the labor required for raising and taking care of crops is much less than in the eastern or middle states.

The climate is healthy, no excessive heat or cold in any of the agricultural districts. In some of the mountain mining districts, the snow fall is quite heavy, which affords plenty of water for the agricultural districts in spring and summer for irrigation. The mountain slopes furnish fine grass for stock in the spring, summer and fall. Idaho with her great agricultural, mineral, lumber and stock raising resources, is destined to be one of the most resourceful and best states in the Union in the near future.

JOHN HAILEY.



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VOLUME I.

NUMBER 3.

OCTOBER 1, 1908

THE HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY OF THE  
STATE OF IDAHO  
BULLETIN



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY  
BY THE  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF IDAHO







## Idaho

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There's a land whose glory we should tell  
In love's divinest melody of song;  
In honest glory let our voices dwell  
To echo all the hills and vales among;  
Where crystal streams, in varied beauty fall,  
Through valleys bright that brighten as we gaze,  
And mountains lift their minarets of snow,  
And over all a wealth of summer days.

### CHORUS.

It's Idaho, dear Idaho, Gem of the Mountains, Idaho,  
Where golden sunlight lingers and healthful breezes blow,  
And heaven bends to kiss dear Idaho.

Here health goes roistering along the grassy slopes,  
And dreams of wealth may not be all in vain,  
For fortune loves to dally with our hopes,  
And he who tries and fails can try again.  
Then dig the hills for silver and for gold,  
While rosy health it keeps our hearts aglow;  
Better than gold a thousand thousand fold,  
And best of all the boons in Idaho.

Match me, ye bards of southern, sunny lands,  
And ye who sing the praise of eastern isles;  
It's Heaven and earth where liberty expands,  
And man can greet his fellow men with smiles;  
No king nor creed compels you to obey;  
Contagion vexeth not, nor wars alarm,  
And to the oppressed of every land we say:  
"Come; Idaho will take you in her arms."

All Hail to ye! Ye hearty Pioneers,  
Who blazed the trail and fought the dusky foe;  
Your deeds of valor brighten with the years,  
We honor you in loving Idaho.  
For you may time have happiness in store;  
And while this lovely heritage is ours,  
We pray that when your pilgrimage is o'er,  
You will rest in peace beneath the snow and flowers.

Composed by H. C. THOMPSON.



949 56  
The Historical Society of the State of Idaho

## The Historical Society of the State of Idaho

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Of course, it is expected that we should say something about how this department of our state is getting along.

I can only say that we are getting along fairly well. Since our last annual report, May 7th, 1908, published in our last Bulletin of July 1st, 1908, we have added to the state's collection quite a number of interesting relics, curios, books and other interesting matter, so that when visitors come (which is quite often) we are no longer ashamed to show them our collection. We are still anxious to get more, and extend a cordial invitation to all to visit the historical room in the Capitol building and to bring or send, at our expense, any interesting things that they feel they can afford to contribute or loan to the state to help make up a good exhibit. Anything sent us will be well cared for and kept on exhibition for all who may come to see, free of charge.

We especially desire written statements from early settlers in Idaho, telling of what they saw and the part they acted in early days.

Old papers, books, territorial laws, official reports of early days, old relics, curios, ore from mines, fossils, Indian relics, skeletons of wild animals, old house or family relics, photographs of pioneers, pictures of Idaho scenery, anything connected with the history of Idaho or any part of the northwest or of the United States—any and all such contributions will be thankfully received and duly credited to the person donating.

We sincerely thank all who have contributed to make this state exhibit what it now is. We confidently hope that all will feel an interest in its success and



will continue to send in contributions to help make this Historical Department of our state an institution that every one will be pleased to see and of which one may feel justly proud.

JOHN HAILEY.

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**The frequent Changes that have been Made  
in Names and Government in what  
is now the State of Idaho**

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One hundred years ago, what is now Idaho was a part of what was known and called the Northwestern Territory claimed by the United States, Great Britain and Spain, and Russia made claim to some portion. But prior to 1846, this Northwestern Territory, for which four nations had set up claims, the native Indian not only claimed the territory but were the rulers and masters over all of the Northwest.

Our government acquired Spain's right or claim to this Northwestern Territory by treaty made in 1819. Russia relinquished her claim by treaty in 1824. This Northwest Territory was occupied by joint agreement with subjects of Great Britain and the United States, without any settlement of title between these two nations from 1819 to 1846, in which year a treaty of settlement of title was made between these two nations, in which Great Britain ceded all of her rights and claims to the United States south of the 49th parallel, excepting the holdings of the Hudson Bay Trapping and Trading Company and the holdings of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company (both British companies which the United States bought out at a later date). In the same treaty, the United States ceded to Great Britain all of her claims north of the 49th parallel. This gave to the United States the rights of all the contending



nations, except the original occupants, the Indians, who still laid claim to all, and would often assert their claims by killing some of the American citizens and appropriating or destroying their property.

After securing title from the three different civilized nations to this Northwestern Territory, the Congress of the United States did not seem to care but little for the territory or for her people, who had braved all of the dangers incident in travelling two thousand miles over a barren country (inhabited by none but wild savage Indians) to get into this Northwest to settle and make homes. Congress gave them no protection, no organization, no laws; did nothing toward extinguishing the title of the aborigines to any part of the land; but left these few brave old pioneer men and women to defend and protect their lives and property as best they could against an overwhelming number of savage Indians, who claimed the whole country as their own property.

Not until several months after these savage Indians had massacred Dr. Marcus Whitman, his wife, and a number of other good American citizens, in 1847, did the Congress of the United States get aroused up to a sense of their duty to the people that had emigrated to this Northwestern Territory. On August 13, 1848, Congress passed an act organizing all of this Northwestern Territory, west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean between the 42nd and the 49th parallel, into one territory called Oregon.

That noble, brave and good man, General Joseph Lain, of Indiana, was appointed Governor for the Oregon Territory. He arrived at Oregon City, March 2, 1849, and put the territorial government in operation at once.

This organized territory included all of what is now Idaho, but, at that time, was occupied almost





exclusively by the wild Indians. This was the beginning of an attempt to enforce the laws of the United States over this large territory, the Government of the United States claiming supremacy, but the Indians still contending that they were the sole owners.

The next change the future Idaho had was on March 3, 1853. Congress passed an act dividing the territory of Oregon and creating Washington territory out of the eastern and southern portion of Oregon territory, with the United States laws still over Idaho, but a new territorial government.

With the native Indians still contending for supremacy, at last on March 3, 1863, Congress passed an act creating Idaho territory of the eastern and southern portion of Washington; and, in addition, loaded her down with nearly two hundred thousand square miles of territory east of the Rocky Mountain range, that was occupied mainly by wild hostile Indians.

At last Idaho, like the slave that had been sold with the old farm and was compelled to serve under many masters without moving away, reached partial freedom, but was heavily handicapped by others who claimed the whole country. The same native Indian claimed all of Idaho. The people had a hard struggle to satisfy the native Indians that they had a right to live and earn a living by their labor in Idaho like the freed slave. They had a difficult row to hoe to satisfy their former masters that they had a right to earn their living without a master. Since freedom came, some of the former slaves have moved; Idaho has remained stationary, but had her boundary lines changed in 1864 and 1868, so that all that was loaded onto her from the east side of the Rocky Mountains has been taken off and given to Montana and Wyoming, together with a small amount from the west side of the mountains. Still the native Indian would often, like the old slave master, try to assert his right to the



country. But, like the slave, after a hard struggle with the assistance of the strong arm of the United States government, the American pioneers of Idaho were able to assert and maintain their rights to occupy the larger portion of the Territory of Idaho; and to peaceably work, reclaim, develop and utilize many of the wonderful resources of this country, which was once thought to be worthless.

Later on, after much hard struggling, in the year 1890, the old pioneers had so improved and developed the country that Congress freed us from the bondage of territorial government by giving us Statehood.

A sufficient amount of land has been set apart at suitable places, for the Indians to live on. They have been paid fair compensation for their claim to the balance of the land; and, after having felt the power of the United States government in the way of several severe chastisements, they have at last learned to recognize the rights of the Americans and have settled on their Reservations, and seem to be making some considerable advancement in civilization and improvements in the line of agriculture.

JOHN HAILEY.

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### Violation of Criminal Law—Causes of—Some Proposed Preventatives

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The rapid filling up of our jails and state prisons certainly demands some serious consideration at the hands of the people, and the law-making power of each state and territory of this Union.

This question of the violation of criminal laws, taken in all of its bearings, is far-reaching and affects the whole people in many ways. Believing as I do, that there are but few people born natural criminals, there



must be something neglected in our system of government that has tended to increase the number far in excess of nature's normal amount. There should be some human remedy, if properly applied, that would lessen the commission of so much crime.

Our government is supposed to be founded on equal rights and justice to all. Property is taxed to support and pay current expenses of state, county and municipal governments, including the making of and administering and enforcement of the laws.

There are a number of things that, in my opinion, might be done by legislation that would tend to lessen violations of our criminal laws, with but small expense, which would, in the near future, lessen crime and expenses, and improve the moral habits of our people. It is often said that ignorance of the law is no excuse for its violation; but is it right, just and fair that ninety-five per cent of the people who are the producers of the staples of life, shall virtually be deprived of knowing what laws we are living under until they are brought up by an officer to answer for the violation of some law that they had never seen or heard of before?

Having had a little more than two years experience as Warden of the Idaho State Penitentiary, beginning on January 12, 1899, and ending on March 1, 1901, in my last annual report, December, 1900, made to the Honorable Board of Prison Commissioners on this subject, I made some recommendations which, I believed then, if carried out, would be of great benefit to the people. I still believe them good, and here repeat them without any change. They can be found on Pages 17, 18 and 19 of the report referred to, and are as follows:

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

I find that most of the prisoners here are very



ignorant of or know but very little of our Criminal Laws. When we take into consideration that our Criminal Laws are classified under two heads, namely: Misdemeanors and Felonies, and that there are about 180 different things that may be done that constitute a Misdemeanor, for which the person doing or committing any one of the offenses may be punished by fine or imprisonment in the county jail, or in most instances by both, and that there are about 140 different things that any person may or might do that constitutes or makes it a Felony under our laws, which would, if convicted of, send him to the state's prison for from one year to life, and when we further take into consideration the fact that our people are taxed to pay the expenses of elections to elect the members of the Legislature and to pay them to make laws, and are taxed to pay expenses of elections and salary and fees of other officers to administer and enforce the laws, and that the usual custom has been to appropriate enough money to have a few hundred copies of each session's laws published, and to furnish at the expense of the state a copy free to each member of the Legislature and one to each state and county officer. I presume the object of furnishing the laws to the officers is to enable them to enforce them, and the reason for furnishing the legislators with copies is that they may review their work at their leisure and thereby keep posted and steer clear of violating any law they have made. But how about the poor farmer, miner, mechanic and wage worker? They, each and all, are called upon to put up their share of taxes to help pay the expenses of making and publishing these laws. They are all expected to obey them; they are compelled to help pay the cost of making and publishing them; but they seldom see or hear of any law until they are taken with a warrant, in charge of an officer, before some court to answer to a charge of violating some





law they never saw, or knew was in existence. It seems to me that, to say the least I can, that it is unfair to expect men to obey laws that they know nothing about, except they know they have been taxed to help pay to have laws made and published, but have never seen them. In all the various avocations of business that it takes to make up a well regulated and prosperous community of people, instructions are always given with accuracy by employer to employe, that he or they may know what they shall and what they shall not do, without which we would have a very bad state of affairs in business. It certainly is of equal or more importance that every citizen should know what is expected of him in the manner of obedience to our laws, and in order that he may know, he certainly should be furnished with a printed copy of them. The principles upon which our government is founded was that all should have equal rights. When the sovereign people vest their power in the hands of a few men to make laws regulating the duty of citizens, including crimes and punishment, civil and criminal procedure, taxation, expenditure of public moneys, and expect the people to live up to and obey them, they must certainly furnish them at the public expense a sufficient number of printed copies to enable them to inform themselves as to what their duty is. In order that crimes may decrease and both county and state expenses be reduced to the minimum, I respectfully and earnestly recommend the following:

First—That the coming Legislature have printed for distribution 75,000 copies of our criminal laws in a separate volume; that one copy be sent to every home in Idaho, and that a sufficient number of copies be sent to the County Superintendent of Schools in each county in this state to put one copy in the hands of each school pupil over the age of 12 years.

Second—That our school law be so amended as to



make it obligatory on each and every teacher within our state to give to all pupils above 12 years of age at least one lesson in our criminal law each and every week during each school term and to see to it that these lessons are studied properly and the contents impressed on the pupils' minds so that they will not forget them when they get older.

By having the criminal law taught in all of our schools, every child, when they come to the age of maturity, will at least be possessed of sufficient knowledge of our criminal law so that they will understand what would be a violation, and I believe that it would be of more permanent and lasting benefit to the rising generation than any one thing that could be done for them. I am satisfied that it would decrease the number of inmates of the prison and all county jails, and insane asylums, lessen the expenses of the state and counties very much more than the cost of publishing and distribution of the laws, and last but not least, we would have a more orderly, intelligent, law-abiding and prosperous people.

There are a number of other things that might be regulated by law which would doubtless tend to lessen crime, among which is the sale of intoxicating drinks and gambling. I won't say here, to stop both of these evils to mankind altogether, but I do say that the whole community would be far better off if both were abolished. Limit the number of places allowed to sell intoxicating drinks and compel them to be kept in an orderly manner, with open doors—no screens, no back or side doors to rooms for secret business. They should be closed up each day within one hour after usual working hours are over, and not be allowed to open until five o'clock the next morning. Gambling should be abolished altogether. The prosperity, happiness and well-being of the people are not dependent upon drinking and gambling. Intoxicating drinks and gambling



are not only the cause of a large percentage of the crimes that are committed, but heavy expenses follow for the people to pay in the way of prosecutions and the care and maintenance after conviction of the criminals, and worst of all, they often cause death, loss of property, destitution and mental suffering to families, relatives and friends. They tend to demoralize, degrade and degenerate society, rather than to improve it. The evils that come from strong drink and gambling are many; the good that comes from them has never been found.

I am aware that some will say that to restrict drinking and abolish gambling by law, would be taking away the liberty of the people. Why is it that we have laws on our statutes to punish people for crimes committed while under the influence of intoxicating drink and gambling? Would it not be better to enact laws that would restrain them from these vices? History has shown that man, at best, is unruly and selfish. It ever has been and it ever will be necessary to have stringent laws to prevent man from injuring himself and others, and to hold him down to the bounds of decency and good morals.

It is clearly within the province of the legislature to legislate upon any subject for the good and well-being of the people.

Another thing that has helped to increase crime is that our United States government has allowed too many foreigners of the wage-earning class to come into our country, which has thrown many Americans of the wage-working class out of employment. Idleness begets drink and gambling. The distance is short from there to crime. The wage-workers should be furnished steady employment if possible.

Referring to the matter of having our criminal laws published in pamphlet form for distribution, as stated above, I realize that it will cost something.



Our criminal laws would cover not to exceed eighty printed pages. They could be compiled and type-written ready for the printer for five hundred dollars, and I think the number named could be printed for a cost not to exceed \$11,500. If this were done, my opinion is that the state and counties would save more than the cost in criminal prosecutions each and every year in the future. This would only be giving to the people what they are justly entitled to have, which certainly would have a good moral effect on all, and especially on the young generation. This is a small amount compared with the annual cost of maintaining criminals after conviction.

Is it not time that we were trying to do something to stop crime and help the people on to a higher plane of good morals in a human manner, by taking away from them some of the evil temptations set before them, and letting each one know what the criminal laws of our state are, so that they may understand and obey them? Are we, in this advanced age of civilization, going to continue to keep our laws away from the masses of the producers of our country, and from their children, and then expect them to obey them? I submit that it is unfair. All should at least have a chance to learn and know what violations of our criminal laws consist of. If given a chance, if the older people will not learn and obey, I am sure that most of the younger ones will, for what is learned by young people, between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years, is seldom forgotten, but carried with them through their whole life.

With the confident hope of improving the morals of our people and with an abiding faith in the lessening of crime and public expense in the near future. I submit the suggestions herein for the candid consideration of the people and of our next legislature.

JOHN HAILEY.





## A Pioneer or Pioneer's Life

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A Pioneer, as defined by Webster, is, "One who goes before and prepares a way for others to follow by removing obstructions; one who goes before to remove obstructions or to prepare the way for another; hence—a backwoodsman; a first settler."

The definition given by the learned Webster is certainly brief, and, if taken to cover the whole duties that a Pioneer usually has to perform, is liable to deceive some, who may have engaged in the business of Pioneering in the early settling of this Northwestern country, under that definition of the word "Pioneer" or "Pioneering."

A Pioneer or Pioneers, in its true sense, means a man or several men, and sometimes includes women and children, who leave a civilized community of people, and go out into the unsettled frontier country; where the white man has never settled; where there is no civilization, no laws, no permanent settlement; where the country is inhabited by wild roving bands of savage Indians and wild animals, with no improvements save the temporary wickiups erected by the Indians, which may be hauled down and moved away before the next sun or moon; where there are no roads, except the small Indian trails, no bridges or ferries across the streams, none of the soil in cultivation, nothing raised except what grows wild without the assistance of man; where the native wild Indian lives by hunting, fishing, picking wild berries, and depredating on every white man that may chance to come into the country where he roams.

Imagine yourself in a new country, with your little tent pitched among such surroundings, three, four or five hundred miles from any white settlement or mili-



tary post, from which you could get any protection, with frequent yelps of the coyotes and large wolves, and an occasional war whoop from the savage Indians ringing in your ears; then, you may catch a small idea of the frontier Pioneer's life.

Often he seeks some lonely spot remote from the trail to camp for the night, and dares not build a fire to cook his meal for fear the smoke from his fire will reveal his camping place, and his hobbled horses may be taken by the Indians; and possibly, if found, his body may be filled with arrows and he may never live to see the light of another day. This has been the sad fate of many Pioneers in the Northwest, where they went alone or in small parties with not sufficient numbers to protect themselves against these bloodthirsty savages who claimed the whole Northwest and determined to exterminate all American white people who dared to attempt to make a settlement within what they called their country. Often, these savages would not even allow white people to pass through their country without levying heavy toll on them by stealing and driving away their stock, and sometimes murdering whole families. The above is only a brief outline of what the first Pioneers, who came into the Northwest to explore and open up trails for others to follow, had to encounter.

Later men would bring their families. They usually built strong, rough cabins of logs, or made dugouts by digging and removing the dirt from some dry hill side, for a space large enough for the family to live in, and would roof it over with poles, and put a good supply of dirt upon the poles. The doors were made of poles, also. Often several families had to live together in one of the small cabins or dugouts for protection against the Indians. A strong corral had to be built near the cabin to keep the horses and cows in at night with a lock on the gate and a faithful watch



dog, who stood guard near the door of the cabin at night to give the alarm if Indians approached.

Without going into further details of what hardships these brave Pioneers had to endure in the early settling of this Northwestern country, we will state that Idaho forms a part of what was once known as the Northwestern Territory. Though settled at a later date than her sisters on the West and South, her early settlers had no less trouble with the Indians than her adjoining states had, in fact, Idaho being the last part of the great Northwestern Territory to be settled by the white man, many of the hostile Indians had gathered in Idaho with the confident hope that the country now called "Idaho" would all be left for them.

By this time the Indians had seen and learned that wherever the white men located in the surrounding territory and were allowed to remain, that they soon began to plow up and cultivate the wild land, kill off the wild game, and curtail the roaming limits of the Indians. Having seen the white man gain dominion over the surrounding territories, the Indians, or at least a large portion of them, took a very determined stand against the white man settling in Idaho. They would steal and drive off their stock, murder lone men or small parties at every favorable opportunity. They took a large amount of property, of which some was destroyed, and killed a number of good men. Several lengthy wars occurred, in which many of the Pioneers were engaged.

With the assistance of a goodly number of United States troops, commanded by good and efficient officers, at last, after many hard fought battles with heavy loss of life, these Indians finally surrendered and accepted a fair portion of the country for their homes; and, also, accepted a liberal compensation from our Government for their claim to the balance of the land not included within their reservations. This compen-



sation to the Indians, for the right to the lands they abandoned, was to be paid in annuities for a number of years, to assist them in starting in civilized pursuits, education, agriculture, etc.

Placing the Indian on his reservation, where he is making some considerable progress in civilization, education and industrial pursuits, we turn back to the early Pioneers. Here we find that, while many of the young and middle aged men were out fighting the Indians, the older men, boys, mothers and young women were working hard to improve the little farm to raise something to live on, and to take care of the few head of horses and cows. Often, several families lived together in one log house or picket fort for protection.

At last, when the cruel wars were over, no longer would they see the wild savage, with his war paint on, swooping down on them, screaming his murderous war whoop. But, alas, when the family roll was called, a number were missing that have lost their lives by the hand of the savage red man, each one battling for the country that we now possess; where we now have our pleasant and happy homes; where we no longer have to band together and stand guard at night, nor go to war, nor live in dread of hearing the war whoop of the savage Indians.

These dear old Pioneers, after many years of hard work under many difficulties, at last succeeded in establishing American civilization in all its modern forms at a great sacrifice of life, property, and endurance of untold hardships. In short, the Pioneers have opened the roads; have cleared the country of all obstruction; and have caused the way to come to be made easy, quick, cheap and without danger to all who wish to come to the good land of Idaho.

To our more fortunate friends, who come at a later date, to help develop and improve Idaho, we extend





a hearty welcome; hoping they will be content to remain and share in the great future that is in store for us; hoping that you will never meet with the many obstructions that the old Pioneers had to face and overcome as best they could in the early settling of our much loved Idaho.

JOHN HAILEY.

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### Some of the First Americans Who Came to the Northwestern Territory

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In the year 1787, two sailing vessels were fitted out at Boston, Mass., by J. Burrell, S. Brown, C. Bullfish, J. Darby, C. Hatch and J. M. Pintard for the purpose of exploring the Pacific Northwest and trading with the Indians. These ships were named, "The Columbia" and "The Lady Washington." The "Columbia" was commanded by Captain John Kendrick. The "Lady Washington" by Captain Robert Gray. These ships sailed from Boston, Mass., for the Pacific Northwest on September 30, 1787, each one carrying in addition to her supplies a lot of goods to trade with Indians. Captain Gray reached the Northwest coast in August, 1788, and Captain Kendrick came in a few days later, they having been separated some time before. These ships anchored in Nootka Sound or Gray's Harbor, on the Washington coast. They remained there until the next spring (trading some with the Indians for furs), when they returned to Boston, Mass., arriving there on August 10, 1790. Captain Gray remained only six weeks in Boston after his return from the Northwest until he started back on his return trip. He was placed in command of the ship "Columbia," and the brig "Hope," commanded by Captain Joseph Ingraham, was sent along with the "Columbia." They sailed from Boston, Mass., for the Pacific Northwest,



September 28, 1790, and reached their destination in June, 1791. Here they put in their time until the spring of 1792, trading some with the Indians and exploring the Northwestern coast. Captain Gray had for some time believed that he had discovered the place where some large stream of water emptied into the ocean from the interior country. He made several unsuccessful attempts to sail up into the supposed river; finally, on May 11, 1792, Captain Gray succeeded in sailing his ship across the bar and up in the great river, which he named Columbia, after the name of his ship. He sailed up the river some twenty or thirty miles, traded some with the Indians, and returned.

In the fall of 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition that came overland arrived and spent the winter of 1805-06 near the mouth of this great Columbia river.

In 1811 a detachment of the John Jacob Astor Co. of fur traders arrived from New York with a vessel and about sixty men with supplies and goods to trade with the Indians for furs and skins. They landed and established a post on the Columbia river near its junction with the ocean, and called the post Astor. (It is now called Astoria.) The next year about fifty more of the Astor company's men arrived at this post who had come overland, having had a hard trip and were more than one year on the route.

Between the years 1805 and 1811, quite a number of British Canadians came into this Northwestern country and established a large trade with the Indians. In 1814, Astor's men were compelled to sell their furs to a Russian company at a great sacrifice and abandon their trading post at Astor on account of the war between the United States and Great Britain, the British having sent a war vessel to the Columbia river to capture Astor's men and their post, furs and supplies. They succeeded in getting away before the war vessel got there.



In 1823, the British traders and trappers of the Northwestern Territory were organized into one company, called the Hudson Bay Company, and Dr. John McLaughlin was selected and sent to the Columbia river to take charge and manage the affairs of this company in the Northwest. He arrived and took charge in 1824. Soon after his arrival he established his headquarters at a point on the north side of the Columbia river, and called it Vancouver. This company under the management of the Doctor, or as he was sometimes called, Governor McLaughlin, done a very extensive business in trapping and trading with the Indians. He employed many Indians and seemed to cover the whole Northwestern Territory with their trade, having established trading posts at several convenient places to get the trade of the Indians. Americans had a poor show to try to compete. Dr. McLaughlin seemed to have complete control over all of his men, and also over all of the Indians. He certainly was possessed of rare executive ability. His commands were obeyed as if they were law. He was a noble, generous, good man, and in later years he helped many of the poor American emigrants to provisions, seed grain, etc.

In 1832 Captain Nathaniel Wyeth came overland to Oregon. He had some ten men with him. He had been sent out by a company of New York men to engage in the business of trading and trapping for furs and pelts. It is said that his company fitted out a ship and loaded it with supplies and goods for Captain Wyeth to use in trading with the Indians. This ship was expected to arrive at Vancouver on the Columbia river about the time Captain Wyeth would arrive there from his overland trip. The ship never came and was never heard from. It was supposed to have been lost at sea with all its crew.

Captain B. L. E. Bonneville, of the U. S. army, pro-



cured a leave of absence from the government, for a few years, to explore in the west at his own expense. He was fitted out in the spring of 1832, by New York merchants for trading and trapping in the Northwest. He started overland with about twenty wagons loaded with goods to trade with the Indians for furs and pelts, and a number of other wagons loaded with supplies, and about 100 men. Captain Bonneville and Captain Wyeth fell in together on the plains and traveled together until they arrived at Green River (now in Wyoming). Here Captain Bonneville stayed and Captain Wyeth went on through to Vancouver on the Columbia river. Not finding his ship, after waiting until spring, he returned East overland. On his arrival his company outfitted another ship loaded with supplies and sent it around to the Columbia river with men and supplies, goods, etc., for Captain Wyeth. The ship arrived safely in good time and anchored at Wapato, now Sauves island, on the Columbia river. Captain Wyeth came back overland, leaving New York early in March, and outfitting at Independence, Missouri, for the overland trip. He was accompanied by Jason Lee (the first American missionary that ever went into this Northwestern country). Cyrus Shepard, Philip L. Edwards, and Courtney M. Walker were engaged by the Board of Missionary to go with the Rev. Jason Lee and assist in establishing a missionary post in the Northwestern territory. There were, altogether, who started from Independence, Missouri, on April 28, 1834, about seventy men, taking with them about 250 horses and mules. They divided in three separate parties but kept near each other in case of danger. Captain Wyeth traveled in the lead. On his arrival at Snake river, about July 25, 1834, he halted, looked the country over and concluded it was a good location for a trading post. He selected his location and named it Fort Hall and left some of his





men to build the post. On July 27, 1834, the Rev. Jason Lee held religious services at Captain Wyeth's location for Fort Hall. After this all but the few left to build the fort moved on. On September 16, 1834, they arrived at Vancouver on the Columbia river. Soon after this Jason Lee and his men and a few of the others that came, went up the Willamette river to a point about ten miles from where Salem, the capital, now stands, and established a missionary post called Shampoeg. Captain Wyeth and his men went to Sauves island, where his ship was, and engaged in an attempt to trade with the Indians, but he soon found that the Hudson Bay Co. had a monopoly of the trade. He sold some of his goods to the Hudson Bay Co., and in 1835 packed the balance to his Fort Hall station. On his return trip to Fort Hall he found the Hudson Bay Co. had established a trading post near the mouth of the Boise river (later called old Fort Boise). Arriving at his Fort Hall station, he found that the Hudson Bay Co. had sent men all over the country and had succeeded in inducing all of the Indians to trade with them, so he could get no trade and was compelled to sell out his Fort Hall station to the Hudson Bay Co., at a figure that Company fixed. Captain Wyeth then returned to the East.

Captain B. L. E. Bonneville appears to have made his headquarters on Green river from the time of his arrival there in the summer of 1832 until the spring of 1833, at which time he moved and established headquarters in Bear River Valley (now in Utah). From here Captain Bonneville sent detachments of his men in different directions to explore the country and to trade with the Indians. He sent one party of about thirty men to go to Salt Lake and explore the country around the lake with the hope of finding some nice streams for trapping beaver and other fur bearing animals. This party failed to find any stream or even



sufficient water to drink, so they wandered off west on to the Humboldt river and finally into the Sierra Nevada mountains and on to the Sacramento river, where they wintered and returned to the camp in Bear River Valley the next spring by another route, further south. About all the returns they brought in was some knowledge of the country and a lot of hard experience.

Captain Bonneville did a great deal of exploring in different directions from his Bear River Valley headquarters. He, with a small party of his men, explored the Salmon river country, stayed one winter on or near the Salmon river, made two trips to the Columbia river to old Fort Wallula, traveling down the south side of Snake river as far as Farewell Bend, thence up Burnt river to Powder River Valley, then across to Grand Ronde valley, thence across the Blue Mountains, by Lee's encampment, into the Umatilla valley, thence to the Walla Walla valley, on to the Columbia river. Captain Bonneville made maps of the country over which he traveled and furnished much valuable information for our government and people about the general character of the country, which was published in executive documents, second session, 38th Congress, 1854-1855. In 1835 Captain Bonneville returned home.

In 1836, Reverends Marcus Whitman and H. H. Spaulding, two Presbyterian Missionaries, with their wives and a few others, came across the plains to the Walla Walla valley. Messrs. Whitman and Spaulding brought their wagons through to Walla Walla valley. They were the first wagons that were ever hauled farther west than old Fort Hall on Snake river. Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spaulding were the first white women that ever crossed the great plains from the east to the west. The Rev. Dr. Marcus Whitman established a mission on the Walla Walla river six miles



west of where the city of Walla Walla now stands, now in the State of Washington.

The Rev. Henry H. Spaulding established a mission on the Clearwater river about thirteen miles above the junction of Clearwater river with the Snake river (now in Nez Perce county, Idaho). These noble men established these missions for the purpose of civilizing, educating and Christianizing these Indians and to instruct and teach them in the arts of agriculture. They both succeeded well in their laudable undertaking for several years, when they met with serious reverses, of which we will speak hereafter.

From this time on, 1836, a few emigrants came across the plains to this Northwest each year.

In the great contest between the different claimants for this Northwestern country, the claim of the United States was raised mainly:

1st. On the discovery of the Columbia river by Captain Robert Gray, 1792.

2nd. On account of the explorations made by Captains Lewis and Clark in 1805-06.

3rd. The overland expedition made by John Jacob Astor's men in 1811-12, who were the first white men to explore the interior of the country after Lewis and Clark.

These claims seem to constitute a stronger claim to this country by right of discovery and exploration than any of the other contending nations could present.

JOHN HAILEY.



## The Massacre of 1860

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THE MASSACRE AND SUFFERING OF THE OTTER PARTY  
OF IMMIGRANTS ON THE OVERLAND ROAD, SOME  
TWENTY MILES BELOW SALMON FALLS ON THE  
SOUTH SIDE OF SNAKE RIVER, IN 1860.

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BY HON. GEORGE H. ABBOTT.

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In the month of August, 1860, the author hereof, having been assigned to the Umatilla Indian Agency, in Oregon, being in fact the first Indian agent ever assigned to that agency, and whose duty it was to put in effect the treaty between the United States and the Cayuse, Walla Walla and Umatilla Indians. I, the agent, being at the time temporarily absent from the Agency, superintending the transportation of supplies from The Dalles to the agency, Byran N. Dawes, an employee of the agent, was in charge of the Agency. About the twentieth of the month of August, 1860, two brothers, Joseph and Jacob Reith, appeared at the agency about the middle of the forenoon, utterly exhausted, worn out and partially blind from the exertions and exposure to which they had been subjected, and reported that an immigrant train, of which they had been members, had been attacked by Indians some twenty miles or more below Salmon Falls on the old immigrant road south of Snake river. That the train consisted of certain families from southern Minnesota and Iowa, also six discharged soldiers from the military post at old Fort Hall. That the families of the train, as far as I can remember, were, first, the Otter family consisting of twelve souls; second, the Van Norman family consisting of father and mother and five children; the Myers family of father and mother and





three children, and one other family whose name I have forgotten; also the two Reith brothers. The whole number of the party being forty-four souls. Mr. and Mrs. Otter had each been previously married and had families of children before becoming husband and wife, Mrs. Otter's children by the first marriage being named Trimble.

The Indians had laid in ambush at a point on the road where there was no water within many miles. When they attacked the train, Mr. Otter, who was recognized as the head of the party, caused the train to be corralled in a defensive position. The Indians pressed their attack and kept it up day and night for almost forty-eight hours, when the want of water compelled the immigrants to draw out upon the road, driving ahead to reach water, thirst compelling such proceedings. Most of the teams were horses and mules, but at least two of the teams were cattle. The discharged soldiers, quite well armed and mounted, had volunteered to keep the Indians engaged, acting as skirmishers, with the assistance of such members of the train as could be spared from the wagons, who were forced to act on foot. During the attack, before attempting to move out upon the road, one of the immigrants was killed and another seriously wounded. As soon as the train started forward the Indians pressed them closely and the discharged soldiers fled, making no resistance whatever, easily escaping, as the Indians were without horses. Confusion ensued, women and children panic stricken. Indians rushing up on both sides proceeded to kill every person seen. All who could abandon the wagons fled on foot, without supplies or ammunition, following the road to the westward. Nine of the Otter family were killed then and there. Mr. and Mrs. Otter and their eldest daughter were seen to fall by the Reith boys, and all of the family to escape were Miss Trimble, about eighteen years of age, and a boy



of about two years; also the infant of the family, a little girl of three years. Miss Trimble and her mother had started from the train just as the oldest daughter was killed, and were off some twenty or thirty steps when Mr. Otter fell. Miss Trimble, trying to encourage her mother in making her escape, picked up the little girl and running ahead called to her mother to follow, the little boy running by her side, but Mrs. Otter turned back to try to reach her husband and was killed before reaching him. The wagons and teams and all they had in the world were abandoned and the Indians turned their attention to plundering the wagons and securing the stock. This alone seemed to be the cause of the escape of these people, for the Indians did not attempt to follow them. The Reith brothers immediately pressed forward on foot, hoping to overtake the discharged soldiers, who were mounted. This they did on the second day after leaving the train. They traveled on, following the road to the west, hoping to fall in with another train or to reach some settlement or source of relief. At the crossing of the Malheur river the roads seemingly forked, one fork running more to the north along Snake river. The party of discharged soldiers and the Reith boys took the fork running up Malheur river and followed that road six days, when it became evident that it was only an old abandoned road. The Reith boys and the youngest of the soldiers tried to persuade the others to return to the main road, but were met with threats of death to any who would turn back or leave the party. But during the night of the sixth day they quietly withdrew, and with one horse belonging to the young soldier, slipped away on their return down the Malheur, reaching the main road on the fifth day, where they met a boy of about sixteen years of age, who joined them and reported that the main party of the escaped immigrants had reached the Owyhee and would be



along soon. They then killed the soldier's horse and taking some of its flesh for food, continued on toward Burnt river, where they found a few salmon in the stream, and the discharged soldier and the young boy decided to remain there to await the coming of the main party, but the Reith brothers continued ahead and finally reached the agency as before stated. While descending the western slope of the Blue mountains the two boys came to some cattle grazing on the hillside. They had a muzzle loading, double barreled shot gun with which they had been enabled to kill an occasional bird, and one of the boys was in favor of killing one of the cows, but the other objected on the ground that as they had been out of shot for some time and were using fine gravel instead of shot they would be unable to kill one; and further that where there were cattle there must be people close and if they were to kill any of the cattle they would be considered thieves and be treated as such. So they pursued their way and in an hour or two saw a bunch of calves making their way through the brush and crossing the Umatilla river. Joe, who was the older and stronger, told his brother to remain quietly on the road while he would follow the calves, as he believed they would lead him to a white settlement, and promised to return for Jake as soon as possible. He therefore followed the calves through the brush along the river bottom out to the opening north of the river, where he found himself in the midst of an Indian village. As he was seen at once, he decided to trust the Indians instead of trying to escape, and as soon as he could do so made them understand that he wished them to take him to Walla Walla. The Indians were willing to do this, and catching a pony one of the Indians mounted and told Joe to get on behind, as he saw at a glance that the boy was not able to ride alone. But Joe then explained as best he could by words and signs that there was another to be taken.



The Indians then made him understand that there was a white chief on the other side of the river and Joe, thinking that it must be an Indian agent, at once requested to be taken there. He was so weak, however, that the Indians, thinking he would fall off his horse, had another brave mount behind Joe to hold him on, and thus they crossed the river three on one horse. Jake had grown tired waiting for his brother, and moving slowly along the road soon came in sight of a building only about one hundred yards distant, and hastened to them, so that when Joe reached the agency he found Jake already there.

This was twenty-two days from the time they left the train on Snake river, eleven days of that time having been wasted in the trip up Malheur river. The boys had lived on a few birds, part of the horse spoken of, a little salmon caught in Burnt river, and wild rose berries, snakes, frogs, and one rabbit. They were so exhausted, starved and wasted that their minds were as weak as their bodies, and it was difficult for them to tell a coherent story. As soon as Dawes could comprehend the conditions reported by them, he started two men with a pack mule loaded with provisions, and on the next morning started one man with a yoke of oxen and a light wagon loaded with food, instructing them to hasten on with all dispatch until they met the immigrants, in order to give them relief as soon as possible. The men with the pack mule pushed ahead, watching carefully for any sign of the immigrants, until they reached a point on Burnt river, near where Huntington now stands, where they turned back under the belief that the immigrants must have left the main road and that they had been passed before going so far. While on the return trip the two men continued their search for the immigrants, and met Copenhaver with the ox team in Powder river valley on what was then called Powder river slough. Un-





fortunately the distressed travelers had remained on the Owyhee. On the day after the ox team had been started out to their relief, I arrived at the agency. Dawes had in the meantime reported to the military authorities at Fort Walla Walla such facts as he had been able to gather from the Reith brothers, and I immediately forwarded a supplemental report to the same officers and reported in full to the Superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon at Portland, Oregon, all the facts that had reached us and our action thereon. On the return of the relief party sent out by Dawes, I was exceedingly sorry that I had not been at the agency when the Reith brothers had arrived there, for the reason, that either Dawes or myself would have gone with the advance party, and turned back for nothing until we had found the immigrants. In the meantime one of the discharged soldiers who had continued by the Malheur river road got out of the Blue Mountains on the main road, between Umatilla and The Dalles, at a point between Willow creek and Butter creek, and reported that Indians had attacked their party of five men in the timber of the Blue Mountains and that he felt sure that every member of his party but himself had been killed by the Indians. He was so completely exhausted that it was two or three days before he could make any report. The commanding officer at Walla Walla had reported to the commanding officer for the District of Oregon, at Vancouver, and when the military red tape was finally gotten through with, Captain Dent, who was a brother of Mrs. U. S. Grant, the general's wife, was dispatched from Walla Walla with a command of almost eighty cavalymen. He crossed the Blue Mountains, passed through Grand Ronde valley, the Powder river and Burnt river valleys under the guidance of an old Scotch mountaineer named Craig, who lived among the Nez Perce Indians at Lapwai. Joe Reith was also with the



command. When they left the Burnt river valley and were crossing over the high point between Burnt river and Snake river they came upon the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Van Norman and boys and found that they had been killed by the Indians, who had also taken the girls as prisoners and carried them away. Craig, in following the trail, discovered that they had crossed the Snake river with them. Of course the bodies were buried where they were found, but the Van Norman girls were not rescued until several years later, at the conclusion of the war with the Bannocks and Shoshones in southern Idaho, where the United States troops were under the command of General Conner. Pressing on, Captain Dent's command made careful search for further signs of the immigrants and soon picked up the boys who had remained on Burnt river, and reached the Owyhee just six weeks after the people had been driven from their train, finding among the survivors Miss Trimble and her little half-sister, whom she had carried from the train and continued to care for. All of the Myers family and a few others, making, according to my memory, sixteen survivors of the forty-four souls of the train. These people had been almost without food except rose berries, a few fish and salmon brought to them by Indians who seemed to be located near the mouth of the Boise river. They also found snakes, frogs and mice occasionally, but were reduced at last to such a condition of starvation that they consumed the body of a man who died of wounds received in the Indian attack, also of an infant and of a boy of ten years of age, young Otter, who was killed later by Indians some distance from the camp. I saw these people at the camp of Captain Dent at the western base of the Blue Mountains on the Umatilla reservation on his return with them, and although he had traveled very slowly and carefully, after resting with them for about a week at their camp on the Owyhee, a more



pitiful sight it would be exceedingly difficult to imagine. With the exception of Mrs. Myers and the young boys who had remained on Burnt river, there was no one in the party who appeared to have the intelligence or mental strength of a child of three years of age. Captain Dent conveyed them to Walla Walla, where they were well supplied and cared for until they recovered normal strength. They were then permitted and assisted to proceed on their way to the Willamette valley.

The facts herein related of the sufferings of the Otter party of immigrants were the worst and most distressing, taken in all their details, of anything that ever came to the knowledge of the author during his many experiences among the Indians in the early days of Oregon.

GEO. H. ABBOTT.

Soldier, Idaho, August 30, 1908.



*W. J. Cunningham*  
*Idaho city*  
*Idaho*

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*Jan*  
*1909*

*1909*

VOLUME I

NUMBER 4

JANUARY 1, 1909

THE HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY OF THE  
STATE OF IDAHO  

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BULLETIN

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY AT BOISE, IDAHO  
— BY THE —  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE AT  
BOISE, IDAHO, UNDER ACT OF JULY 16, 1894





TO THE CITIZENS OF IDAHO:

The trustees of the State Historical Society of Idaho, in their second bulletin, presented some facts in connection with the admission of Idaho as a state, in the present number the facts connected with the organization of the territory itself are set forth.

In the investigation relative to the early history of the state, it was hoped that something definite and authentic in regard to the origin and significance of the name "Idaho" might be found, but the research revealed nothing not already known.

In order that special attention may be called to the work of the society, the trustees have decided to designate, March 3, as State Historical Day. As this day comes near the date of the birth of Washington and Lincoln, it is hoped that the schools of the state, pioneer organizations and patriotic societies may join in commemorating state as well as national history.

The world's greatest heroes are not necessarily the men and women who have a national reputation but are often our neighbors who have toiled long and hard and made innumerable sacrifices to build up our local and state institutions, so it is hoped that on the day designated much attention may be given to state history. It is planned to present in the next issue of the bulletin some material suitable for observance of the day and it will be a very great favor if all who know of any poems, songs, speeches, historical incidents or characters or anything else suitable for a program will send copies or report the same to Prof. H. L. Talkington, Lewiston, Idaho.

BOISE, IDAHO, January 1, 1909.

JAMES A. PINNEY,  
H. L. TALKINGTON,  
MISS MAY HIMROD,  
*Trustees.*



Michael D. Giff

## Report of the President.

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JANUARY 1, 1909.

*To His Excellency, the Governor,* HONORABLE FRANK R. GOODING, *Boise, Idaho.*

DEAR SIR: I had the honor to receive from you on the fourteenth of March, 1907, a commission as one of the three directors of the State Historical Society. Soon after this the directors met and I was elected president of the board and Mrs. Leona Cartee, Secretary. The Honorable John Hailey was elected librarian and has acted in that capacity since, and to him is due the credit of doing all of the work, so to speak. I say credit because I consider that, for the short time he has had and the money he has had to do with, he has done remarkably well in the way of gathering curios and historical data; his reports made quarterly make a good showing. Also the show of collections is very fine for the opportunity he has had to gather them, and it would pay any person who has an interest in the future good of the state to visit the historical rooms and spend a little time looking through the collections Mr. Hailey has made.

I feel it a great honor to have been appointed one of the first directors of the State Historical Society of the state of Idaho, as it is a commencement toward preserving some of the early history of the state. Idaho is a long way behind Oregon, Washington and Montana in preserving history; Idaho ought to rank ahead of Montana as Montana was taken from Idaho, but I am sorry to have to admit that she is away behind in many things, and especially in preserving the early history.

The old pioneer organization tried hard for many years to keep together, but finally had to give up for



want of interest and funds, the legislature having refused at different times to assist.

Through your recommendation and assistance the Historical Society is a part of the state and should always remain so, and I hope and trust that the future governors of our state will be as generous as you have been in looking to the welfare of the state. The appropriations for the historical society should be doubled and the old, faithful, Honorable John Hailey should be retained in his present position so long as he is able to act. He is one of the few left of the old pioneers, one who has always had faith in the future of Idaho and who has done more than his share in the building up of what is to be the richest and best state to live in within the boundaries of the United States. He is one of the good, honest old pioneers who helped build for others to the detriment of himself.

Thanking you for past favors and hoping that you may have a long life of usefulness to yourself and state,

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. PINNEY.

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### Report of the Librarian.

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BOISE, IDAHO, December 31, 1908.

HON. JAMES A. PINNEY, *President of the Historical Society of the State of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.*

SIR: In compliance with the commands of the law creating the Historical Society of the State of Idaho, I submit this, my biennial report, covering from May 7, 1907, to December 31, 1908.

The principal duties imposed upon the Librarian under this act, are contained in Section 2 of the act, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of said society:



"First. To collect books, maps, charts and other papers and materials illustrative of the history of this state in particular and generally of the northwest.

"Second. To procure from pioneers narratives of their exploits, perils and adventures.

"Third. To procure facts and statements relative to the history, progress and decay of the Indian tribes within the state.

"Fourth. To collect and preserve fossils, specimens of ores and mineral objects, curiosities connected with the history of the state and all such books, maps, writings, charts or other material as will tend to facilitate historical, scientific and antiquarian research.

"Fifth. To bind, catalogue and carefully preserve all unbound books, manuscripts, pamphlets and especially newspaper files containing legal notices, now in its possession or which it may hereafter receive.

"Sixth. To biennially prepare for publication a report of its collections and such other matters relating to the transactions of the society as may be useful to the public.

"Seventh. To keep its rooms open at reasonable hours on business days for the reception of the citizens of this state and others who may wish to visit the same."

I will attempt to report in the order that the duties are enumerated above.

First. I find that copies of territorial laws, journals and other official reports are very few and difficult to get. I have succeeded in getting several copies of the laws, some of the reports of the territorial comptroller, treasurer, superintendent of schools, and copies of all the journals that were published in territorial days; have quite a number of old newspapers, bound a few old books and some other material illustrative of the early history of Idaho, all of which are enumerated in a list hereto annexed.





Second. I have been unable to procure but little under this head. Many of our earliest settlers have passed away from this earthly career, others have moved and settled in different states, I know not where. The few who are left of the early settlers seem to be averse to writing, and about the only way to get any early history from them is to call on and interview them and take down their history. This I have been able to do with only a few, who have called at the historical rooms, as I cannot leave the historical rooms without closing the doors, long enough to call on and interview parties. However, I have gathered some information under this heading.

Third. This paragraph, while short, seems to comprehend a great deal—enough, if well looked into and written up, to make a book of several hundred pages, which, under the limited appropriation for this Society, could not be published. I have spent considerable time in investigating this Indian business, and the more I examine into their history, the larger it looks. I have concluded to make as brief a statement as possible, omitting the many cruel wars in which the Indians have been engaged against the white settlers, and giving only the decrease, progress and present status.

### NEZ PERCES

Lewis and Clark, in 1805, estimated the number of Indians in the Northwestern territory, not including the southern and southeastern portion of what is now Oregon, to be 80,000. They appear to give the number and location of each band or tribe from information they got from those they came in contact with. As nearly as I am able to get at the number of Indians at the time, 1805, living in what is now the state of Idaho, from Lewis and Clark's report, there were:



Kootenai and Cœur d' Alenes.....	1,500
Nez Perces.....	8,000
Shoshones and Bannocks.....	13,500
<hr/>	
Total.....	23,000

From that time up to 1890, I have been unable to get any reliable information about the number of any of these tribes except it appears that the Nez Perce Indians were about all assembled near Lapwai in 1861 for treaty purposes, at which time there were:

Chief Lawyer's band, consisting of.....	2,000
Chief Joseph's, Looking Glass' and other small bands.....	1,200
<hr/>	
Making in Nez Perce tribe in 1861.....	3,200

This shows a decrease of 4,800, or 60 per cent in fifty-six years of the Nez Perces. The Indian Agent's report from the Lapwai agency shows that in 1890 there were of these Nez Perce Indians 1,895.

This shows a decrease of a little more than forty per cent in twenty-nine years. A large portion of this decrease was in Chief Joseph's band, on account of the war they made in 1877. A small remnant of Joseph's band, ninety in number, are now kept on the Colville reservation in Washington, and are not included here. The last enumeration of these Nez Perce Indians, taken in 1907, shows there are only 1473. This shows a decrease in seventeen years of a little more than 22 per cent.

About the 1st of June of this year, I sent out to Indian Superintendents at Lapwai and Ross Fork agencies, seven inquiries as to how the status of the Indians on their respective reservations compared now with 1890. I received no reply from the Superintendent at Ross Fork Agency, but received a prompt reply



from the Superintendent at the Lapwai agency, which I here insert.

"NEZ PERCE AGENCY, Lapwai, Idaho, June 9, 1908.

"MR. JOHN HAILEY, *Librarian State Historical Society, Boise, Idaho.*

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of recent date I have to report as follows:

"1st. The Nez Perce Indians have decreased in number since 1890 from 1895 to 1473, the present population.

"2nd. Present number of males, 687; females, 786.

"3rd. 1895 allotments have been made, about 300 or 400 children have been born and living since allotments were made.

"4th. Considerable decrease in live stock, but increase in houses, wagons, harness, farming machinery, etc.

"5th. About 500 farms more or less.

"6th. Considerable increase, perhaps double, in agricultural pursuits.

"7th. Nearly all the younger people read and write and speak English. Five churches are maintained with about half the tribe as active members. About 200 are now attending government schools.

"Very respectfully,

"OSCAR H. LIPPS,

"*Superintendent.*"

These Nez Perce Indians, all except some young children, have had land allotted to them in severalty, and most of them lease it to white men to cultivate, a few of them cultivating their own land. Some of them work for white men for wages. Some are addicted to drinking. Tuberculosis seems to be prevalent among them and often carries them off. Schools and churches are plentiful on this reservation. Children



usually learn when at school fairly well, but many dislike school on account of the indoor confinement. A large percentage belongs to the church and several of them practice preaching the gospel. There are two schools, one of 150 pupils, supported by the U. S. Government; the other, 50 pupils, supported and conducted by the Catholics. Judging from the returns from the labor receipts from land leased and some annuities from the government, they seem to have plenty to live on. Many of them have houses to live in. They seem to be making some progress in civilization.

#### THE CŒUR D' ALENES.

The Cœur d' Alene Indians' reservation is located in Kootenai county, Idaho. Lewis and Clark in 1805 estimated the number of Indians in this part of the country to be 1500. I have been unable to get any report of their number from that time until 1889. Their number is reported at 423. This is a very large decrease in 85 years, over 71 per cent. Possibly some of the Indians reported by Lewis & Clark got off into Washington or Montana. In 1907 the number of these Indians was reported at 506, and Spokane Indians, brought to Cœur d' Alene reservation, 95, making a total of 601, making an increase in eighteen years of 29 per cent.

These Indians are the best civilized and the most industrious and best fitted up of any Indians in Idaho. They nearly all have comfortable houses, good farms and good farming implements, including several threshing machines. They raise and sell a large amount of grain and other farm products, also beef cattle, and most of them have adopted the white man's mode of dressing, farming and living, and speak good English, and many read and write fairly well. There are 150 of school age. The schools are kept at the DeSmit mission, and is conducted and supported by the Catho-





lies and the Indians and are known as the DeSmit Schools. There are two large school rooms, one for boys and the other for girls. The girls are instructed in housekeeping; the boys are taught how to farm, as well as "book learning."

These Indians have received but little assistance from the government and have advanced and improved in every way much faster than those that have received a great amount of annuities from the government. It is said they practice a much higher standard of morality than any of the other Indians in Idaho.

## THE BANNOCKS AND SHOSHONES, SHEEP EATERS AND OTHERS.

### FORT HALL, OR ROSS FORK AGENCY.

These Indians, the Bannocks and Shoshones, appear to have been both mixed up and split up and scattered to a considerable extent of late years, but at present all that is left appears to be on the Fort Hall Reservation in Bingham county, Idaho. Lewis and Clarke's estimate of the number residing in what is now Idaho, in 1805, of this tribe, was 13,500. In dividing them up for the different reservations of late years, some of them doubtless have been moved to reservations outside of the boundary lines of Idaho. We have no enumeration of these Indians since Lewis and Clarke's report until 1890, which is as follows:

Bannock and Shoshone, Fort Hall Reservation .....	1,593
Mixed Shoshones and Bannocks, Lemhi Reservation .....	589
Roaming from one Reservation to the other .....	200
Total in 1890.....	2,382



This shows a decrease of 82 per cent in eighty-five years, provided none of them have been moved to other reservations in adjoining states.

In 1900, the population of the Bannocks and Shoshones on the Fort Hall Reservation, was:

Bannocks and Shoshones, Fort Hall Reservation .....	1,395
Mixed Shoshones and Bannocks, Lemhi Reservation .....	493
Roaming from one Reservation to the other .....	200
Total.....	2,088

Decrease from 1890 to 1900, 12 per cent in ten years.

In 1907 the census of these Indians shows the following:

Bannocks and Shoshones.....	1,308
Mixed Bannocks and Shoshones from Lemhi .....	474
Roving band, not under agent.....	200
Total.....	1,982

Decrease from 1900 to 1907, 5 per cent in seven years.

The Indians called the mixed Shoshones, Bannocks and Sheep Eaters, that have occupied a small reservation in Lemhi county, set apart temporarily by executive order in 1874, were all moved to the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in the spring of 1907, and are included in the count of the Indians on that reservation.

Most of the Indians on the Fort Hall reservation have been allotted land in severalty. Some of them have built houses and many of them are cultivating portion of their farms and raise cattle and horses to a



considerable extent, have good schools supported by the United States government, and taken all in all, they have made fairly good progress since the war of 1878.

The Duck Valley Agency is located on the head waters of the Owyhee river, partly in Idaho and partly in Nevada, with the agency on the Nevada portion. The agent there reports about 500, all getting along well, with a small annual decrease. A part of these Indians were gathered from Idaho, but they are all enumerated as Nevada Indians. Let Nevada keep them.

The whole number of Indians we now have in Idaho, as shown by report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1907, is as follows:

Cœur d' Alenes .....	506
Spokanes with Cœur d' Alenes.....	95
Nez Percés, Lapwai Agency.....	1,473
Bannocks and Shoshones, Fort Hall Agency .....	1,308
Mixed Shoshones and Bannocks, Fort Hall Agency .....	474
Roving Indians, not under Agency.....	200
<hr/>	
Total number in 1907.....	4,056

This is a decrease from the original number, 23,000, estimated by Lewis & Clark, in 1805, of 82 and one-third per cent in 102 years. Taking into account all the Indians in Idaho from 1900 to 1907, the decrease for the seven years in numbers is about 4 and one-half per cent. At this rate of decay, the Indians will last for many years to come.

Fourth. I have succeeded in collecting quite a lot of material under this head, a list of most of which has been published in former bulletins.

Fifth. I have gathered some books and pamphlets



late a date. It seems that we should try to get up in the front ranks as soon as the state can afford it.

In the matter of contingent expenses, they will necessarily amount to considerable, if the business is carried on as suggested. They will consist, not only of office stationery, but the cost of show cases, tables, framing pictures, mounting wild animals, express charges on relics, drayage, printing bulletins, binding newspapers, postage, etc.

One person cannot very well attend the Historical Rooms, clean up the room every morning, show visitors around, and gather relics, curios and history at the same time. I have tried writing, sending out circular letters, asking for relics, history, etc., but get but few responses. The only effective way is to visit the different localities and interview the people as to what we want of them. Some few have contributed liberally, for which I desire to tender my sincere thanks.

Herewith will be found statement of appropriation made by our last, the 9th Legislative Assembly, for the support of this institution, with the amount expended up to and including December 31, 1908. It will be remembered that the act creating The Historical Society of the State of Idaho did not go into effect until May 7, 1907, sixty days after adjournment.

In conclusion, I desire to tender my sincere thanks to Governor Gooding and the Honorable Board of Trustees of this institution for their uniform courtesy and valuable assistance in bringing the state exhibits up to a standard where they make a respectable showing.

JOHN HAILEY,  
*Librarian of The Historical Society of the State of  
Idaho.*





LIST No. 1.

The following is a list of the property turned over by the Secretary of The Historical Society of Idaho Pioneers to the Librarian of the State Historical Society of Idaho.

- 11 Chairs, leather cushioned.
- 3 Desk Chairs.
- 1 Office Desk.
- 1 Large Desk Table.
- 1 Lounge, leather cushioned.
- 1 3x8 Show Case with a few relics therein.
- 2 Small Show Cases with a few relics in.
- 2 Paintings.
- 7 Framed Pictures of pioneers.  
First plat of Boise.
- 2 Old Ox Yokes.
- 3 Volumes Historical Reports of Montana.
- 2 Bulletins of Oregon.
- 1 Framed Picture of Nevada Mule Team.  
Old Seal of Idaho Territory.
- 1 Old Cupboard.  
Woman Suffrage Flag.
- 1 Long Wooden Gun.
- 1 Framed Sampler.
- 3 Old Guns.  
Bar to first ditching plow.  
Old Shaving Horse.  
Old Riding Saddle.  
Saddle-bags.  
Canteens.  
Melodian.
- 2 Old Adobe Bricks.
- 3 Old Chairs.  
Old Whipsaw.

LIST No. 2.

Group of Idaho officers of the Spanish War.



Painting of Boise.

18 Bound Volumes of old Idaho Newspapers.

2 Albums with a few Photographs.

ACQUIRED SINCE MAY 7, 1907.

1 Spanish Lance.

1 Old Swedish Rifle.

1 Remington Rifle.

1 Mouser Rifle.

1 Old Rifle, once belonged to Sitting Bull.

1 Section Philippine Cow's Horn.

1 Ruler and Inkstand from Philippine printing office.

1 Piece of Wood from Spanish Flagship "Christina."

1 Philippine Flag.

1 Philippine Military Suit.

1 Old Revolutionary Sword.

2 Cavalry Swords.

2 Spanish Swords.

1 Brass Bugle from the Philippine Islands.

1 Large Knife.

1 Indian Mortar and Pestle.

2 Indian Bows and Four Arrows.

2 Old Dragoon Pistols.

1 Old Drum.

1 Freak Lamb, mounted.

1 Photograph of the Buildings the First Idaho Legislature sat in.

1 Pair of Mountain Sheep's Horns.

4 Blowers for Cleaning Gold Dust.

12 Pieces of Petrified Wood.

1 Gold Dust Purse and Funnel.

48 Old Coins from different countries.

10 Old State and Confederate Bills.

1 Pair of Gold Scales.

1 Pair of Chinese Opium Scales.

12 Old Pistols.

9 Old Guns.

1 Elk Head and Horns, mounted.



- 4 Pair Deer Horns.
- 4 Gold Specimens.
- 1 Mining Rocker.
  - The Lord's Prayer, pen work, framed.
  - The old Territorial Safe.
  - Old Prison Irons of 1864.
- 1 Old Printer's Stick, 1863.
- 3 Old Chairs.
- 1 Indian Pipe.
- 1 Indian Skull.
- 2 Maps of the United States.
- 2 Maps of Idaho.
- 1 Scythe and Cradle for Cutting Grain.
- 50 Indian Arrow Flint Points.
- 3 Pair of Moccasins.
- 1 Philippine Cane.
- 1 Japanese Cane.
- 2 Glass Show Cases, bought.
- 1 Tripod for Camp Cooking.
- 1 Photo of Shoshone Falls.
- 2 Old Walking Canes used by General Cartee and Judge Huston.
- 1 Revolutionary Powder Horn.
- 1 Colt's Revolver Pistol.
- 1 Old Allen's Revolver.
- 1 Old Derringer Pistol.
- 5 Paintings of Scenery in Idaho by Ostner, framed.
  - Pictures of George Washington and wife, framed.
- 17 Framed groups of Old Pioneers and Officers.
- 12 Framed single Photos of Old Pioneers.
  - Picture of Columbus, framed.
  - Picture of Thomas Jefferson, framed.
  - Picture of Abraham Lincoln, framed.
  - Picture of William McKinley, framed.
  - Picture of Theodore Roosevelt, framed.
  - Picture of Admiral Dewey, framed.
  - Picture of George L. Shoup, framed.



- Picture of W. B. Heyburn, framed.  
Picture of Burton L. French.  
Picture of Chief Justice Ailshie, framed.  
Picture of Associate Justice Sullivan, framed.  
Picture of Associate Justice Steward, framed.  
Picture of the Late Speaker, Blaine.  
Picture of William J. Bryan, framed.  
Picture of the late W. D. Kelley Penn, framed.  
Picture of Calab Lyons, Ex-Territorial Governor.  
Picture of W. D. Ballard, Ex-Territorial Governor.  
Picture of Mason Brayman, Ex-Territorial Governor.  
Picture of E. A. Stevenson, Ex-Territorial Governor.  
Picture of Frank Steinenberg.  
Picture of Rev. H. H. Spaulding.  
Several other pictures of Old Timers.
- 7 Bound Volumes of old Newspapers.  
4 Bound volumes of the Idaho Statesman from May 7, 1907 to Sept. 30, 1908.  
4 Bound volumes of the Capital News from May 7, 1907 to Sept. 30, 1908.  
1 Bound volume of the Idaho World from August 7, 1907 to August 7, 1908.  
1 Bound volume of the Idaho and Cœur d'Alene Press.  
1 Bound volume of the Washington Critic and Star, giving an account of President Garfield's death.  
1 Bound volume of Miscellaneous Old Idaho Papers.  
Reports of Territorial Governors to Secretary of the Interior for 1879, 1880 and 1884.  
84 Miscellaneous Reports on Idaho and other State matters.  
Printed Copies of the 1st, 3rd, 7th, 8th and 11th Territorial Legislature Laws.  
Journals of the Council and House of the 1st, 2nd,





- 3rd, 4th, 5th 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and  
13th Territorial Sessions.
- Territorial Comptrollers' Reports of the 1st, 2nd,  
3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 10th.
- Territorial Treasurers' Reports of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd,  
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.
- Territorial Superintendent of Schools Reports of  
the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th.
- State Laws of the 8th and 9th Sessions.
- Senate State Journals of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and  
9th Sessions.
- House State Journals of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 9th  
Sessions.
- 2 Small Volumes of Lewis and Clark's diary of 1804,  
1805 and 1806.
- 19 Annual Bulletins of Oregon Pioneer Associations.
- 1 Annual Report of Montana Historical Society.
- History of Owyhee County by L. A. York.
- Constitution and School Laws by H. L. Talking-  
ton.
- 37 Labor Bulletin Reports.
- 66 Pamphlets of the opinions of U. S. Supreme  
Courts.
- 88 Pamphlets of the Central Law Journals of St. Louis  
Mo.
- 168 Briefs filed in the Supreme Court of Idaho.
- 155 Pamphlets of the Pacific Reports of the North-  
western Publishing Co.
- 130 U. S. Census Bulletins of 1900.
- A few other books and reports of minor importance,  
all of which are catalogued.

I have omitted quite a number of relics and curios  
from the list given here on account of taking up so  
much space. They are all listed in a book with the  
donor or loaner's name.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Statement showing appropriation made for two years, and expenditures from May 6, 1907 to January 1, 1909, for The Historical Society of the State of Idaho:

Appropriation of 9th Session,	
page 267 .....	\$3,500.00

### EXPENDITURES.

Librarian's salary from May 6,		
1907. to Jan. 1, 1909.....	\$1,650.53	
Trustee's traveling expenses.....	83.85	
Librarian's traveling expenses.....	14.75	
Books and stationery, \$21.95;		
Drayage, \$8.50 .....	30.45	
Postage stamps, \$26.80; Ham-		
mer, nails, etc., \$1.70.....	28.50	
Printing three bulletins, 1000		
copies each .....	140.00	
Printing letterheads, envelopes		
and circulars .....	15.00	
Framing pictures, \$28.55; 2 show		
cases, \$30.00.....	58.55	
Typewriting, \$9.76; Freight on		
relics, \$6.23 .....	15.99	
Mounting elk head and horns....	12.00	
Binding 19 volumes of news-		
papers .....	46.00	
* For new map of Idaho.....	3.50	
Expense of moving from Capitol		
to Pinney Building.....	26.90	
Door lock and sundries, fitting		
up office .....	3.75	
Coal and Wood .....	15.30	
Amount expended .....	\$2,145.07	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,354.93	



ESTIMATED EXPENSE FOR DECEMBER  
BILLS NOT IN.

Rent of office, \$25.00; Incident- als, \$5.00 .....	\$ 30.00
For printing 4th Bulletin and this report .....	60.00
Trustee's traveling expenses.....	44.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 134.00
January 1, 1909, balance	
unexpended .....	\$1,220.93
	JOHN HAILEY, <i>Librarian.</i>

**The History of the Organization of the  
Territory of Idaho.**

On December 15th, 1862, Mr. William Kellogg, of Illinois, introduced the following resolution in the House of Representatives:

*“Resolved*, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a Territorial government for that region of country in which are situated the Samon river gold mines; and that they report by bill or otherwise.”

This resolution was agreed to.

On December 22nd, James M. Ashley, a representative from Ohio, introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

February 11th, 1863, James M. Ashley, a member of the Committee on Territories, reported in the House a bill to provide a temporary government for the terri-



tory of Montana; which was ordered to be printed and re-committed to the same Committee.

February 12th, Mr. James H. Lane, a Senator from Kansas, asked and by unanimous consent obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 521) to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to Committee on Territories.

[On the same day the bill passed the Senate and was sent to the House which in turn, after amending it, passed it and returned it to the Senate. This fact was reported in the Senate February 13th, but nothing more was done until March 3rd, when the bill was again taken up, and the discussion which follows took place:]  
—*Editor.*

#### SENATE.

Mr. Wilkinson: I move to lay aside the pending bill and all other orders, and take up House bill No. 738, providing for a temporary government for the Territory of Montana.

Mr. Harris: I hope not.

Mr. Wilkinson. This bill has passed the House of Representatives, and I think it is necessary that it should pass this body. I am in favor of the bill which is now before the Senate, but I do not believe it can pass; or if it passes this body, it certainly cannot pass the other. It seems to me entirely futile to undertake to press it at this late day of the session.

The Presiding Officer: The Senator from Minnesota moves to postpone the pending bill and all prior orders, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.

Mr. Harris: I hope that motion will not prevail. I hope we shall have action on this bill. It is a bill of very great importance. I know that there is a great diversity of opinion in relation to it; but in my opinion





it is one of the most important bills that has come before the present Congress. The question is whether or not the President shall go on appointing Governors for the rebel States, as we get possession of them, without any authority, perhaps, of law, as a mere matter of necessity, or whether we shall regulate it by act of Congress. In my judgment, it is very important that we should act upon the subject, and act upon it now. I hope the Senate will consent to act upon this bill.

Mr. Wilkinson: If I thought the Senate could come to any decision on the Senator's bill without a long discussion, I would not urge this motion; but I do not believe it can. I believe there is great diversity of opinion here, and I am satisfied the bill will be strenuously opposed. I therefore move that it be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider the bill which I have named.

Mr. Sumner: I would suggest to my friend from Minnesota that perhaps it would be better to proceed with the consideration of the bill now in charge of the Senator from New York. If there be such opposition to it as the Senator anticipates, we shall then know it. I am not aware of it now. Besides, the Senator says if the bill passes the Senate, it cannot pass the House of Representatives. Now, I am of opinion that if it passes the Senate it can pass the House of Representatives.

Mr. Wilkinson: I may be mistaken about that.

Mr. Sumner: That is my idea; and on the whole I think we had better make the experiment.

Mr. Doolittle: I agree with the Senator from Minnesota. I am a practical man. I do not believe practically, that you can pass this bill through the Senate and the House of Representatives at the present stage of the session. It is a bill which will necessarily lead to debate both in this House and the House of Representatives, and we are now in the last day of the



session. The bill which he proposes to take up, to organize the Territory of Montana, is a practical measure; it has passed the House of Representatives; it is simply pending in this body, awaiting action here. We can take it up and pass it. It is important that it should be passed. The Territory of Montana is an important Territory, with great gold mines in it, and with a large population in it already.

Mr. Grimes: Where is it?

Mr. Doolittle: North of Utah, taking what lies east of Oregon and east of Washington Territory, and north of Utah, and taking a portion of Dakota, embracing fine gold mines and a large population. I think it is wiser for us to deal in practical subjects of legislation than to press matters which, being opposed in this House and the other House, it seems to me there is no probability of passing and carrying into effect.

Mr. Teneyck. I am in favor of the motion of the Senator from Minnesota. I just now voted to lay the bill introduced by the Senator from New York on the table. I did it for two reasons. I was perfectly satisfied that the bill, if persisted in, would occupy the Senate to the entire exclusion of all other business before it; and another reason which influenced my mind was this: From the attention I have given to the bill as submitted by the Senator from New York, or as proposed in his amendment, it ignores, in my judgment, the whole theory upon which we are carrying on this war; it ignores the idea of State governments, so far as the States in rebellion are concerned. It goes against the doctrine that we have always contended for, that we had a right to coerce, and they had no right to secede. Without extending my remarks, these were the reasons that induced me to vote to lay this bill on the table.

Mr. Davis. I would inquire what the question is that is before the Senate?



The Presiding Officer: The question is on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota, to postpone the pending and all prior orders, and proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.

Mr. Davis: I hope that motion of the Senator from Minnesota will prevail. It is a practical measure which he proposes to take up; it is a measure in the course of ordinary legislation, and it is a measure of necessity, as I am informed by gentlemen best acquainted with the subject, for the people within the Territory that is proposed to be established. It is a measure that has passed the House of Representatives. The bill which it is proposed shall be superseded by it has not passed either body.

Mr. Wade: Let us have a vote; we will take it up, I guess.

Mr. Davis: Very well.

Mr. Nesmith: I trust that the motion of the Senator from Minnesota will prevail. There is very great necessity for the organization of the proposed Territory. There are today from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand persons there. They are remotely situated, some five hundred or a thousand miles from any seat of government. There have been recent discoveries of rich gold mines there; and I have no doubt that within the next four or five months there will be fifty thousand or sixty thousand people there, who will be entirely without law or municipal regulation for their government unless this bill shall pass. A class of people go there whom it is necessary to have some regulation to control. I trust therefore the bill will be taken up for the benefit of the people who are there without law and without government.

Mr. Harris: Mr. President, I do not forget that this is the last evening of the session, and I would not press the consideration of this bill in opposition to any measure that I regarded indispensable or important



for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the Government, and especially those connected with the war. But, sir, I do not justify myself with having so long delayed to press the consideration of this bill upon the attention of the Senate. I regard it, as I have said before, as a very important measure, and I desire and intend to press it upon the attention of the Senate until some measure that is of a different character from that which is embraced in his motion shall be brought before the Senate.

Now, sir, in relation to the bill to organize the Territory of Montana, if I am correctly informed, it is a bill of very doubtful expediency, and one the consideration of which may well be postponed until another session of Congress. My information in relation to the condition of that Territory is very different from that stated by the Senator from Oregon; and the most of what I know, I may say, I derive from the colleague of that Senator, who informs me that really there are but very few people there; no settled population there to be governed by a Territorial government. In my judgment it is quite premature to consider that bill. But, however that may be, it is a bill that may well be postponed until another session of Congress. I regard this bill of great importance, and I hope the Senate will be willing to consider it until some measure is brought to its attention that requires action at the present session.

The President, *pro tempore*: The question is on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota that the Senate postpone the pending and all prior orders, and proceed to the consideration of the bill to organize the Territory of Montana.

Mr. Harris called for the yeas and nays; and they were ordered.

Mr. Howe: I beg to offer just this word upon this motion. I shall vote against it, because however im-





portant it may be to organize a government for the Territory of Montana, I do conceive and submit that its importance is utterly insignificant compared with that of organizing governments for this large body of people, spread out between us and the Gulf of Mexico, who for the last two years have been subject to two rules, a military rule, which, however well adapted it may be to the government of military men, is utterly unfitted for the government and regulation of civil society, and another rule which is utterly hostile to the Government of the United States, to which we profess to be loyal. I have felt for the last two years that if there was one duty pressing upon this legislature more than another, it was the duty of wresting that people from these rules and these dominations. I do not know that it can be done now. There are indications here, and I do not shut my eyes to them, that some Senators regard this as not a beneficent measure, but as quite the contrary, and that they are disposed to take advantage of the late hour in the session to defeat this measure. If they so regard it, and think that to be their duty, I suppose it is quite within their power to do it. I think they will do a wrong; not to the Government of the United States, for to the Government of the United States it matters but very little whether military law shall prevail down there or not, but to that people it matters a great deal. If, however, the indications are unmistakable that Senators are determined that this measure shall not pass, then I agree with my friend from Minnesota and with other Senators that we had better be sensible, and spend the few hours left of this Congress in doing what Senators are willing shall be done. But until I see such an indication, I shall desire to keep this bill before the Senate, and therefore I shall vote against the postponement at this time.

Mr. Wilkinson: I merely wish to say that I shall not controvert anything that has been said by the Sen-



ator from New York, (Mr. Harris), or the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Howe), but I offer this as a practical proposition. I do not believe that the other is practicable at this late hour of the session.

Mr. Davis: I will remark that the general principle laid down by the Senator from Wisconsin is eminently just and proper, but I do not think that the measure he has so much at heart, and which he thinks so important, would subserve his purpose. I do not think it would promote it as much as it might be promoted by another course of measures and of legislation. The State of Tennessee now is divided between the rebels and the Union Government, about one half of it in the possession of the Union Government. There is a provisional governor in office there, exercising duty and power in the city of Nashville. As I understand it, a general election, for the election of a Governor and a Legislature and other State Officers for the State of Tennessee, has been called in that State, to take place in August. A bill passed the other House yesterday districting the States of Tennessee and Louisiana into congressional districts, and providing that an election for members of Congress shall take place in those States respectively, and in the State of Tennessee at the time that the election for her Legislature and her State officers comes off. That bill is now upon our tables; it was reported to the Senate yesterday; and if my honorable friend from Wisconsin is desirous to undertake a course of legislation that will give a portion of the people of the rebel States the benefit of a civil government, now is the time. Let that bill be taken up after this bill to organize the Territory of Montana shall have been disposed of, and let the Senate concur in the bill that has passed the House of Representatives to elect Representatives to Congress from that State.

I admit the general obligation of Congress to do what it can towards giving all the States the benefit of



a civil government, and of a republican form of government, precisely as that duty was performed by the general government in the case of the State of Rhode Island a few years ago. There was an insurrection there against the established government, and that insurrection proceeded to organize another government, to elect a Governor independent of the Governor who was then in office under the charter which was the constitution of Rhode Island, and in obedience to the laws of that state, and also elected members of a Legislature antagonistical to and intended to supersede the Legislature that was then in office. Application was made by the old government of Rhode Island to the President of the United States to suppress domestic violence, according to the provision of the Constitution; and although Tyler was the President of the United States, under the advice of his great premier, Mr. Webster, he accorded to the request of the State of Rhode Island and recognized the existing government; and the effect of that recognition was immediately to put down the insurgents, and to establish peaceably the old and the constitutional government. Now, if gentlemen wish this duty to be performed by the Government of the United States in relation to the people of any of the insurrectionary States, here is the opportunity offering in relation to Tennessee: let them pass the bill reorganizing the State into congressional districts, and let the President and the Congress of the United States, as far as they can, re-establish the old constitutional government of the State of Tennessee within that portion of the State that is occupied or that may be occupied by the United States armies, and I suppose in a few months the effect will be to introduce the old government, the old peaceful government of Tennessee into the whole of the territory of that State.

The same state of things exists in relation to Louisiana exactly. If the gentlemen want to give to Louis-



iana the benefit of a civil government and displace the military government, which is very desirable and very proper; let them adopt the same course in relation to the State of Louisiana, and here we have then the principle, the just, proper, and important principle of the Senator from Wisconsin put into practical operation. I trust he will unite with me in my desire and in any effort I can bring to bear to give the States of Tennessee and Louisiana the benefit of the old, original, constitutional government.

Mr. Harding: Mr. President, the Territory proposed to be organized under a territorial government by the bill referred to by the Senator from Minnesota has not at this time a population exceeding probably five thousand. During last summer, in the mining district known as the Salmon river mines, there were probably ten thousand persons. The usual severity of the winter in that country induced most of those miners to leave there and go to the lower country for the winter. Since last August other mines have been discovered on Boise river, where there are now probably from two to three thousand miners at work, according to the best information we can get. In the Salmon river mines there are now probably one, two or three thousand miners altogether.

The territory included in the boundaries fixed in the bill contains but little agricultural country, and there are, probably, not today more than a few dozen families residing within that Territory; but all the accounts we receive from there show that the mines are very rich, and that large numbers of people intend to go there early this spring. I suppose the prospects of the Territory are as good today as the prospects of Nevada were the day its territorial organization was completed. I understand that at the time the bill for the organization of Nevada was passed, there were only a few hundred people in that Territory; but the





bill was passed upon the knowledge which Congress had that a very large number of persons intended emigrating to and settling in that Territory in the next spring, and that large amounts of capital had been invested there.

As the bill now stands, I cannot vote for it, because it does not include the population east of the Cascade mountains who desire a territorial organization; but by a proper amendment I think the bill can be made a good one. I hope it will be taken up and amended, and then passed.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas: The Senator from Oregon, in his estimate of the population, does not count the people on the eastern slope of the mountains.

Mr. Harding: That is so. I know nothing of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains on this side. I only speak of the western side.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas: The Delegate from Dakota estimates the number of miners on the eastern slope of the mountains as equal to the number given by the Senator from Oregon, which would make a population of from eight to ten thousand persons. I do hope that the Montana bill will be passed; and that then we shall take up the bill to enable Nevada and Colorado to form State governments, and pass them.

The question being taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Wilkinson's motion, resulted—yeas 22, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Carlile, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harding, Harlan, Henderson, Hicks, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson of Missouri—22.

Nays—Messrs Chandler, Clark, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Turpie, Wilmot and Wilson of Massachusetts—13.



TERRITORY OF MONTANA OR IDAHO.

So the motion was agreed to; and the bill (H. R. No. 738) to organize the Territory of Montana was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill provides for establishing a territorial government, with a Governor, a Legislature consisting of two branches, and a judiciary, over the territory included within the following limits: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude with the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington, thence due west, on the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, to a point formed by its intersection with the thirty-third degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along the thirty-third degree of longitude, to its intersection with the forty-sixth degree of latitude west from Washington; thence along the forty-sixth degree of latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon, in the channel of Snake river; thence south, along the boundary line of Oregon, till it intersects with the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence east, along the forty-second degree of north latitude, to a point formed by its intersection with the thirty-third degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south, along the thirty-third degree of longitude, to a point formed by its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east, along the forty-first degree of north latitude, to a point formed by its intersection with the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north, along the twenty-seventh degree of west longitude, to the place of beginning.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts: I move to strike out the name of the Territory, and insert "Idaho." Montana is no name at all.



Mr. Doolittle. I hope not. I hope there will be no amendment at all. Montana sounds just as well as Idaho.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts: It has no meaning. The other has.

Mr. Doolittle: It has a meaning; it refers to the mountainous character of the country.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Harding: I move to strike out of the first section all after the words "to-wit" in the fourth line, to the word "the" in the twenty-sixth line, being the boundaries of the proposed territory, and in lieu of the words stricken out to insert: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Snake river, where the northern boundary of Oregon intersects the same; then following down said channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia or Clearwater river; thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence east along said parallel to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west of Washington; thence south along said degree of longitude to the northern boundary of Colorado Territory; thence west along said boundary to the thirty-third degree of longitude west of Washington; thence north along said degree to the forty-second parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel to the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon; thence north along said boundary to the place of beginning.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts: I renew the amendment to change the name from "Montana" to "Idaho."

Mr. Doolittle: As the bill has already been amended, and will have to go back to the House of Representatives, I do not care much about the name; and if



it pleases my honorable friend from Massachusetts to call it Idaho instead of Montana, I am willing to yield to his suggestion.

Mr. Harding: I thing the name of Idaho is much preferable to Montana. Montana, to my mind signifies nothing at all. Idaho, in English, signifies "the gem of the mountains." This is a mountainous country, and the name Idaho is well understood in signification and orthography in all that country, and I prefer it to the present name.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time. The bill was read the third time.

Mr. Carlile called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and they were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 25, nays 12, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Wiley, and Wilson of Massachusetts—25.

Nays—Messrs Carlile, Dixon, Grimes, Howard, King, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Turpie, Wilmot, and Wilson of Missouri—12

So the bill passed.

The title was amended by striking out "Montana" and inserting "Idaho."

The Congressional Globe, Part 2, 3d Session, 37th Congress, 1862-1863. Pages 1507 to 1509, inclusive.—*Editor.*

## THE HOUSE.

### TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

An act (H. R. No. 738) to provide a temporary





government for the Territory of Montana, returned from the Senate with amendments.

The amendments were read.

Mr. Ashley: I move that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments, and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. Sargent: I hope that will not be done. I should somewhat hesitate to try the experiment of the gentleman from Ohio, a friend of this bill, at this very late hour of the session, thereby sending it back to the Senate, and hence to a committee of conference. I am as desirous of the passage of this bill as he is, but at the same time it is better to concur in the Senate amendments as they now stand, rather than to risk the loss of the bill entirely.

Mr. Ashley: I am very much obliged to the gentleman from California for his advice. The Committee on Territories have had this matter in charge, and I ask this House to non-concur in the Senate amendments, and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. Sargent: I was not offering advice to the gentleman from Ohio. I do not presume to give him information on this or any subject; but as the bill relates to the erection of a Territory upon the Pacific, and I am anxious for the passage of the bill, as I believe the gentleman himself is, I suggested to the House—not to the gentleman—that it might be well not to hazard the passage of the bill by non-concurring in the amendments of the Senate at this late hour of the session. That seems to me to be good policy. I made the suggestion to the House, and the gentleman is under no obligation to me. I call the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. Woodsworth: Is this a mere contest between the two names of Montana and Idaho?

Mr. Ashley. Oh, no: there is a change in the



boundaries as well as in the name. I call for tellers on concurring in the amendments of the Senate.

Tellers were not ordered.

The amendments were concurred in—ayes 65, noes 33.

Mr. Holman: Is it in order to move to lay the bill on the table

The Speaker: The Chair thinks not, at this time. The House has agreed to the amendments of the Senate, which was all that the House could do.

Mr. Sargent moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendments of the Senate were concurred in; and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

Congressional Globe, Part 2, 3d Session, 37th Congress, 1862-1863. Page 1542.

NOTE:—The bill passed both Houses and was signed by the President March 3, 1863.

HENRY L. TALKINGTON.

*Editor.*

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